

NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES:

Their Employment and Economic Status

BULLETIN NO. 1119

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Ewan Clague, Commissioner

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., December 10, 1952.

The Secretary of Labor:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on Negroes in the United States--Their Employment and Economic Status. The material, focusing on recent national trends, was selected from a wide variety of sources in order to present significant facts on the subject.

Publication of this bulletin continues more than a half century of reporting on this subject by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In 1896 the Department of Labor, predecessor of the present Bureau, issued a report on "Conditions of the Negro in Various Cities" as part of its Bulletin No. 10.

From all of the assembled information, two general facts emerge. The first is that in almost every significant economic and social characteristic that we can measure--including length of life, education, employment, and income--our Negro citizens, as a whole, are less well-off than our white citizens. The second is that in almost every characteristic the differences between the two groups have narrowed in recent years.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics acknowledges with appreciation the data made available by the Bureaus in the Department and other agencies. The cooperation of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivor's Insurance of the Social Security Administration in the Federal Security Agency was particularly helpful.

The report was originally prepared at the request of the Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare of the 82d Congress. It was produced in the Bureau's Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics. Helen H. Ringe planned and prepared the report, with the assistance of Sophia Cooper. Grace E. Payne compiled the bibliography.

Ewan Clague, Commissioner.

Hon. Maurice J. Tobin,
Secretary of Labor.

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NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES:

Their Employment and Economic Status

PERTINENT BACKGROUND DATA

Growth in the Population, 1900-1950

Number and Proportion -- Fifteen and a half million Negroes ^{1/} constituted, in 1950, about 10 percent of the total 151 million population in the United States. Between 1900 and 1950 the total population doubled in size, with a more than 100 percent increase in the white population compared with an increase of almost 70 percent among Negroes. (Chart 1)

The proportion of Negroes in the population has remained constant since 1920, as shown in table 1. Although birth rates among Negroes have been consistently higher than those among whites, mortality rates are higher and average life expectancy is lower among Negroes than among whites.

Birth Rates -- The higher birth rates among Negroes, in comparison with whites, are shown in table 2. In 1949, the rate per 1,000 in the Negro population was 32.6, compared with 23.6 among whites. Since 1945 there have been, among both groups, significant increases in birth rates. During the depression 30's, sharp declines in birth rates occurred among both Negroes and whites. (Chart 2)

^{1/} Most of the sources of statistical data used in this report provide separate figures for white persons and all other persons. The latter are identified in such statistical presentations as "nonwhites." The data for nonwhites are not usually separated as between Negroes and other groups, hence there are no separate figures for Negroes. Since Negroes comprise more than 95 percent of the nonwhite group, the data for nonwhite persons as a whole reflect predominantly the characteristics of Negroes. Therefore, in this report, while the tables refer to all nonwhite persons, the text describes the characteristics of Negroes on the basis of the data in these tables.

SELECTED FACTORS IN GROWTH OF NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION

■ Negro ▨ White

Chart 1. POPULATION, 1900 AND 1950

In Millions

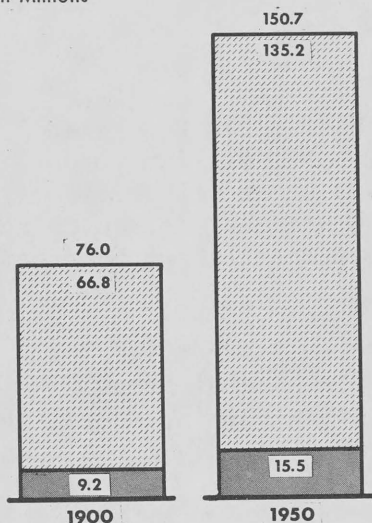


Chart 2. BIRTH RATES, SELECTED PERIODS, 1920-49

Rate Per 1000 Population

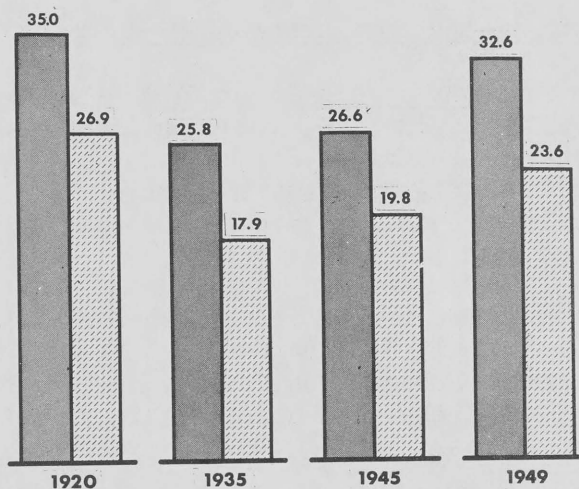


Chart 3. DEATH RATES, 1900 AND 1949

Rate Per 1000 Population

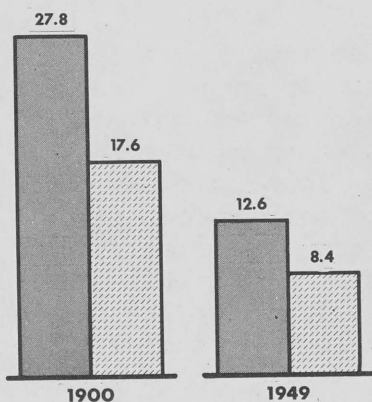
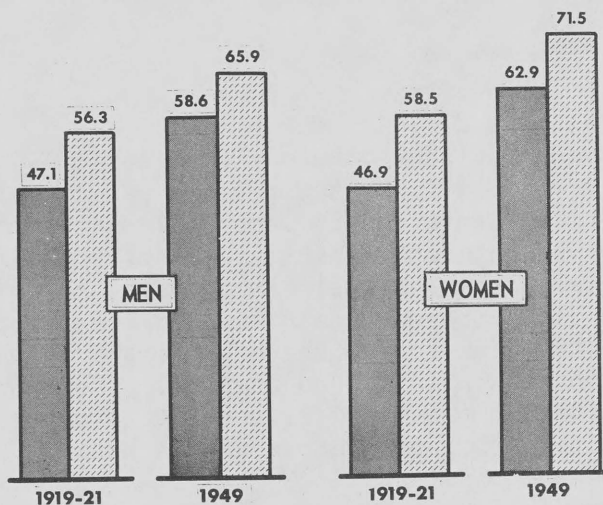


Chart 4. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 1919-21 AND 1949

Years



Death Rates -- Declines in death rates since 1900, shown in table 3, reflect advances in medical science, control of infectious diseases and general improvement in the standard of living. Death rates among Negroes continue to be higher than the rates for whites but the difference in the rates has consistently narrowed, particularly since 1935. In that year, the death rate among Negroes was 17.3 and among whites 11.1 per 1,000 population, compared with a 1900 rate of 27.8 for Negroes and 17.6 for whites. By 1949 the death rate for Negroes was 12.6, compared with 8.4 for whites. (Chart 3)

Life Expectancy -- Marked increases during this century in average life expectancy, as shown in table 4, have been due in large measure to control of infectious diseases, particularly those of infancy and early childhood. However, for both Negro men and women, average life expectancy, especially during the earlier years of life, continues to be less than that of whites, although there has been a narrowing of this difference in recent years.

About 30 years ago, the average life expectancy at birth of a Negro boy was 47 years, about 9 years less than that of a white boy. For Negro girls, the comparable difference was about 11-1/2 years. By 1949, the life expectancy at birth for the average Negro boy had increased to almost 59 years, and that of white boys to 66 years, a difference of about 7 years. Negro girls at birth could expect to live to about age 63, about 8-1/2 years less than white girls. (Chart 4)

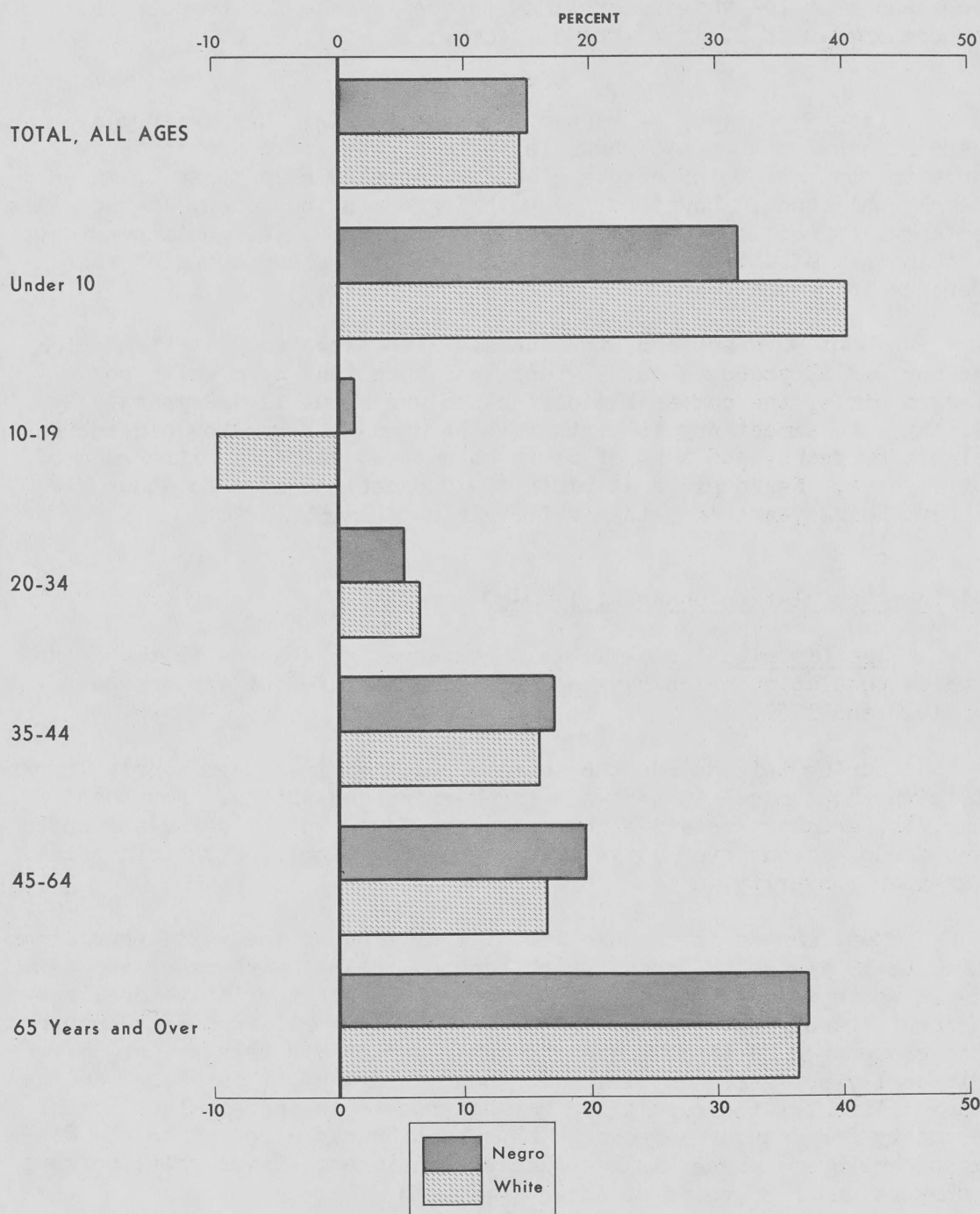
Significant Population Changes, 1940-50

Age Distribution -- Table 5 compares the changes in the Negro and white population which have occurred among different age groups between 1940 and 1950.

During this decade the total population increased nearly 15 percent, with about equal increases among Negroes and whites. For both groups, the greatest relative increases are found in the age class under 10 and among persons over 65 years of age reflecting higher birth rates and greater longevity.

Most marked is the decline of 2 million in the white population aged 10 to 19 years, the group which becomes the new workers of the next decade. White males of these ages showed the largest relative decline--11 percent. Among both Negroes and whites, only small increases occurred in the group aged 20 to 34 years. Because workers in this age group are traditionally preferred in hiring for new employment, this change in the age composition of the population may contribute to increased employment opportunity for younger Negroes. The situation may also add to the dilemma of employers whose hiring policies continue to favor white workers and workers under 35 years of age. (Chart 5)

Chart 5. PERCENT CHANGES IN NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION,
BY AGE, 1940-50



Urban-Rural Distribution -- By 1950 the Negro population was predominantly urban, with 60 percent living in urban areas. As shown in table 6, the white population had become predominantly urban by 1920. The movement of the Negro to urban centers was greatly accelerated during World War II, for in 1940 more than half of all Negroes lived in rural areas.

Interstate Migration -- The extent to which Negroes moved between States during World War II is shown in table 7. By the end of 1947, 14 percent (1.8 million) of all Negroes born on or before April 1940 were living in a different State from the one in which they lived in 1940. During this period about 10 percent of all whites moved to a different State. The comparatively higher proportion of Negroes moving between States in 1940-47 shows a different pattern than in other years since 1935, when a comparatively higher proportion of whites shifted residence between States.

Regional and State Variations -- Table 8, showing the Negro and white population in 1940 and 1950 for each State and geographic region, reveals the shift of the Negro population, during this wartime decade, from Southern to Northern, Central, and Western States. (Chart 6)

A resulting decline in the number and proportion of Negroes in the population occurred in West Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

The Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and Pacific States had the most appreciable increases in their Negro population, and the percentage increases for Negroes far exceed those of the white population.

Michigan's Negro population more than doubled, whereas its white population increased only 17 percent.

In California the Negro population increased 116 percent, compared with a 50 percent increase among whites. California's Negro population of nearly 700,000 is exceeded in number only by that of New York and the eight Southern States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

Chart 6. PERCENT CHANGE IN NEGRO POPULATION, BY STATE,
1940-50



Cities with 50,000 or More Negroes -- Table 9 shows the 27 cities with 50,000 or more Negroes in 1950--in all of which Negroes constituted 10 percent or more of the total population of the city. Thirteen of these cities are in Southern States. The table shows the changes in the Negro and white population which occurred in these cities between 1940 and 1950.

More than 4-1/2 million (or 29.5 percent) of the 15-1/2 million Negroes in the United States were living in these 27 cities in 1950, compared with nearly 24 million (or 17.6 percent) of all whites in the population.

The proportion of Negroes in the total population of each city declined only in the five Southern cities of Memphis, Tenn., Birmingham, Ala., Houston, Tex., Norfolk, Va., and Dallas, Tex.

In this group, the cities with a more than 50 percent increase in the Negro population in the last decade, were: New York, Detroit, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, Cleveland, San Francisco, Newark, and Oakland.

In 17 of these 27 cities, including only 3 in Southern States, the percentage increase in the Negro population exceeded the increase among whites. An actual decline in the number of whites in the population occurred in Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Newark, and Nashville. A major factor in the changing Negro and white composition of the population in cities has been the movement of whites to surrounding suburban areas.

Urban Centers -- Table 10 shows those larger urban centers in which the Negro population increased substantially in the last decade. In each of these cities the Negro population increased by more than 100 percent. Much of the increase resulted from migration of Negroes in response to wartime opportunities in employment.

In 1950 there were in the United States 232 cities with a population of 50,000 or more; 64 were in the Southern States. Only two of these Southern cities had increases of more than 100 percent in their Negro population over the decade, whereas 43 cities, widely dispersed throughout the rest of the country, had doubled their Negro population. (Chart 7)

Chart 7. LARGE CITIES* WITH MORE THAN 100 PERCENT INCREASE IN NEGRO POPULATION, 1940-50

* Cities of 50,000 or More

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Chart 7. LARGE CITIES* WITH MORE THAN 100 PERCENT INCREASE IN NEGRO POPULATION, 1940-50

*Cities of 50,000 or More

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Chart 7. LARGE CITIES* WITH MORE THAN 100 PERCENT INCREASE IN NEGRO POPULATION, 1940-50

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Chart 7. LARGE CITIES* WITH MORE THAN 100 PERCENT INCREASE IN NEGRO POPULATION, 1940-50

* Cities of 50,000 or More

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Educational Status, 1950 and 1940

Educational Attainment -- As shown in table 11, in 1950 Negroes aged 25 and over had completed an average of 7 years of school, almost 3 years less than the average for whites. This represents an increase, since 1940, of a year or more for both groups. The highest increase of 1.3 years occurred among Negro women. In both 1940 and 1950, the educational attainment of Negro and white men was exceeded by that of women. (Chart 8)

School Enrollment -- The percentage of all Negroes aged 5 to 24 enrolled in school increased appreciably between 1940 and 1950. At ages 14 and over the percentage of Negroes in school was lower than among whites, although the difference has narrowed over the decade. About 15 percent of all Negroes aged 18 to 24 were enrolled in school in 1950, compared with 9 percent in 1940. The increase was proportionately much greater than among whites. It is significant that in 1950 the percentage of Negroes aged 18 to 24 who were enrolled in school was slightly above that of whites of the same ages in 1940. (See table 12 and chart 9)

EDUCATION OF NEGRO AND WHITE PERSONS

Chart 8. MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY PERSONS
AGED 25 AND OVER, 1940 AND 1950

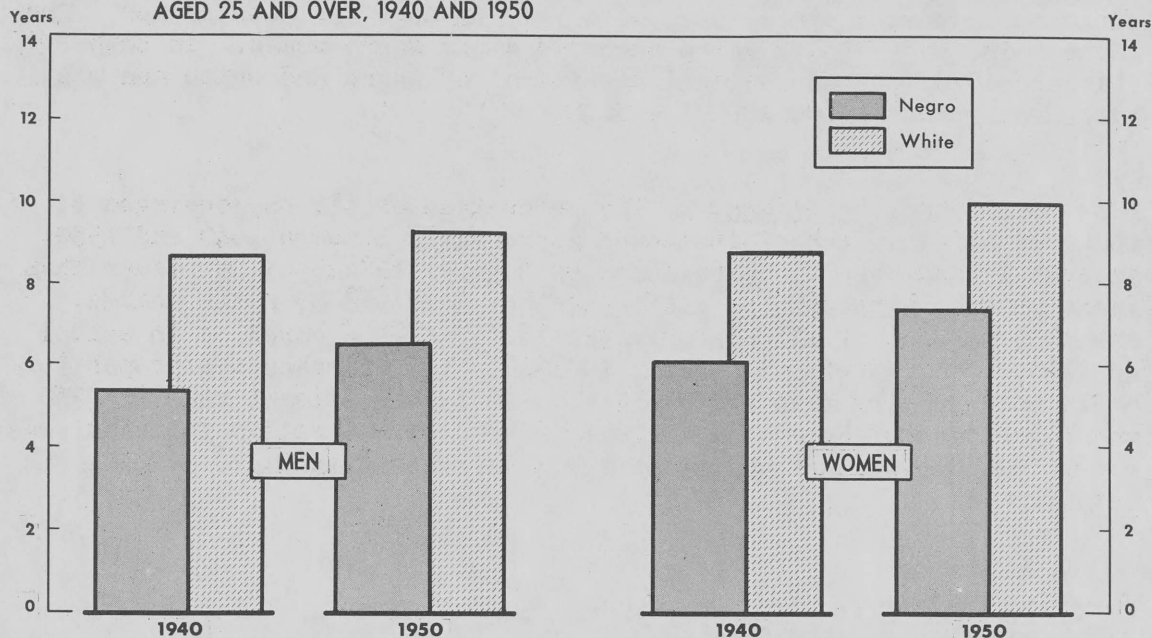
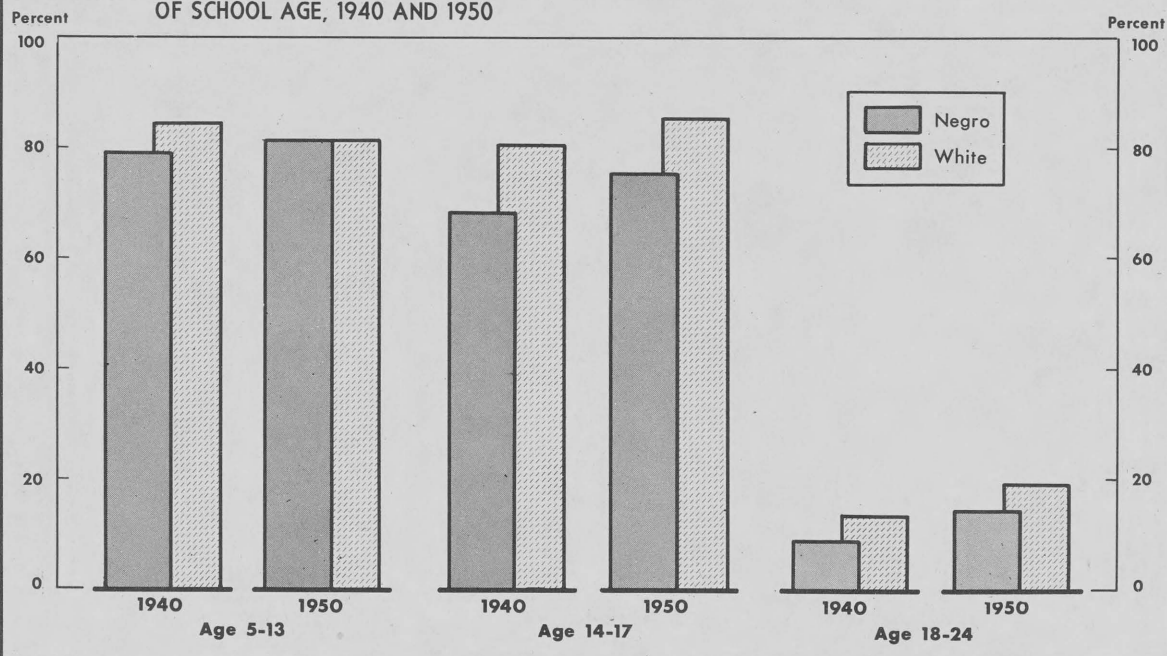


Chart 9. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS A PERCENT OF POPULATION
OF SCHOOL AGE, 1940 AND 1950



RECENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Negroes in the Labor Force

Proportion in the Labor Force -- The proportion of Negroes in the labor force has been consistently higher than for whites. This has resulted entirely from the fact that a greater percent of Negro women, particularly married women, are in the labor force compared with white women. Data for recent years on labor force status of Negroes and whites are presented in table 13. About 63 percent of all Negroes aged 14 years and over were in the labor force compared with about 57 percent of all whites. The proportion of males was about the same for both groups--84 percent--but for women, the rate for Negroes was 45 percent and that for whites about 30 percent. (Chart 10)

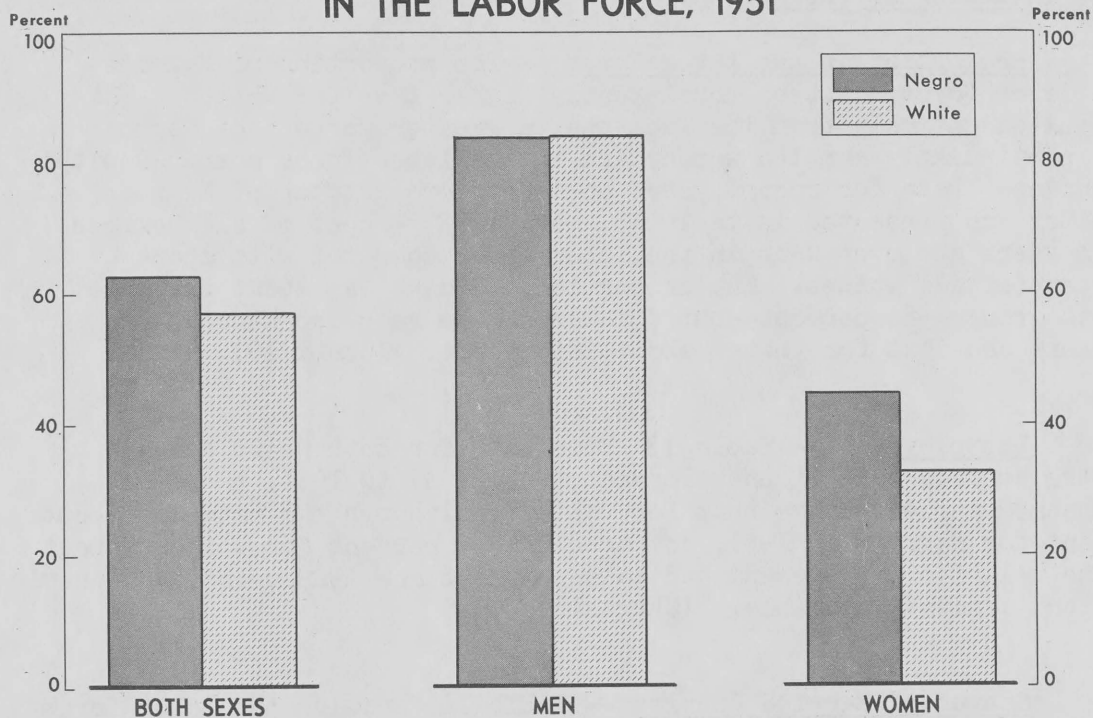
Unemployment -- Table 13 shows that for both Negro men and women the average rate of unemployment, from 1947 to 1951, has been more than 50 percent above that for whites. Although the rate was about 5 percent for Negroes in 1951, compared with 3 percent for whites, about the same relative improvement had taken place since 1949 when the economic situation was less favorable. (Chart 11)

Status of Married Couples -- Table 14, showing the labor force status of married couples in 1950 and 1940, indicates that in both periods a higher proportion of Negro wives were in the labor force than were white women. In 34 percent of the married negro couples in 1950, both the husband and the wife were in the labor force compared with 21 percent among white couples. Among both groups the percent of couples with both members in the labor force had increased between 1940 and 1950, with a greater relative increase among whites. Among married couples where the husband was not in the labor force, the proportion of Negro wives in the labor force was higher than among whites.

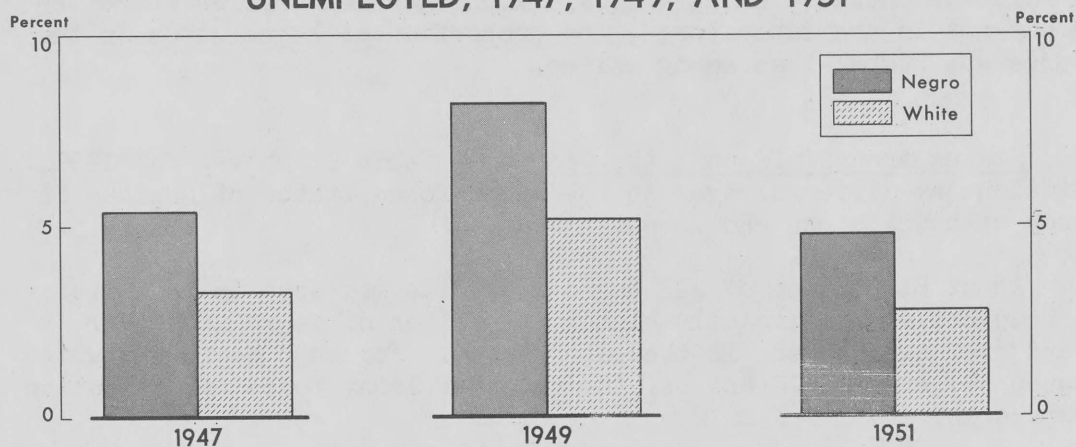
Status Among Different Age Groups -- Table 15 shows, for 1951, the variations at different ages in the labor force status of Negroes in comparison with white men and women. (Chart 12)

About 84 percent of all Negro and white men were in the labor force. However, a significantly higher proportion of Negro men under age 20 and over age 65 were in the labor force. For both Negro and white men between the ages of 20 and 64, the rates of labor force participation were comparable.

**Chart 10. PERCENT OF NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION
IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1951**



**Chart 11. PERCENT OF NEGRO AND WHITE WORKERS
UNEMPLOYED, 1947, 1949, AND 1951**



The pattern among women shows some significant contrasts. The proportion of Negro women in the labor force was higher than for whites in every age group except ages 18 to 24. At ages 18 to 19 years, 54 percent of all white women were in the labor force in comparison with 40 percent of Negro women of the same ages. Among white women the rate of labor force participation dropped after age 20, about the average age of marriage, whereas for Negro women the rate increased through the age group 45 to 54. At ages 25 to 54 more than 50 percent of all Negro women were in the labor force, in comparison with less than 40 percent of white women in this age group.

Industry Trends in Employment

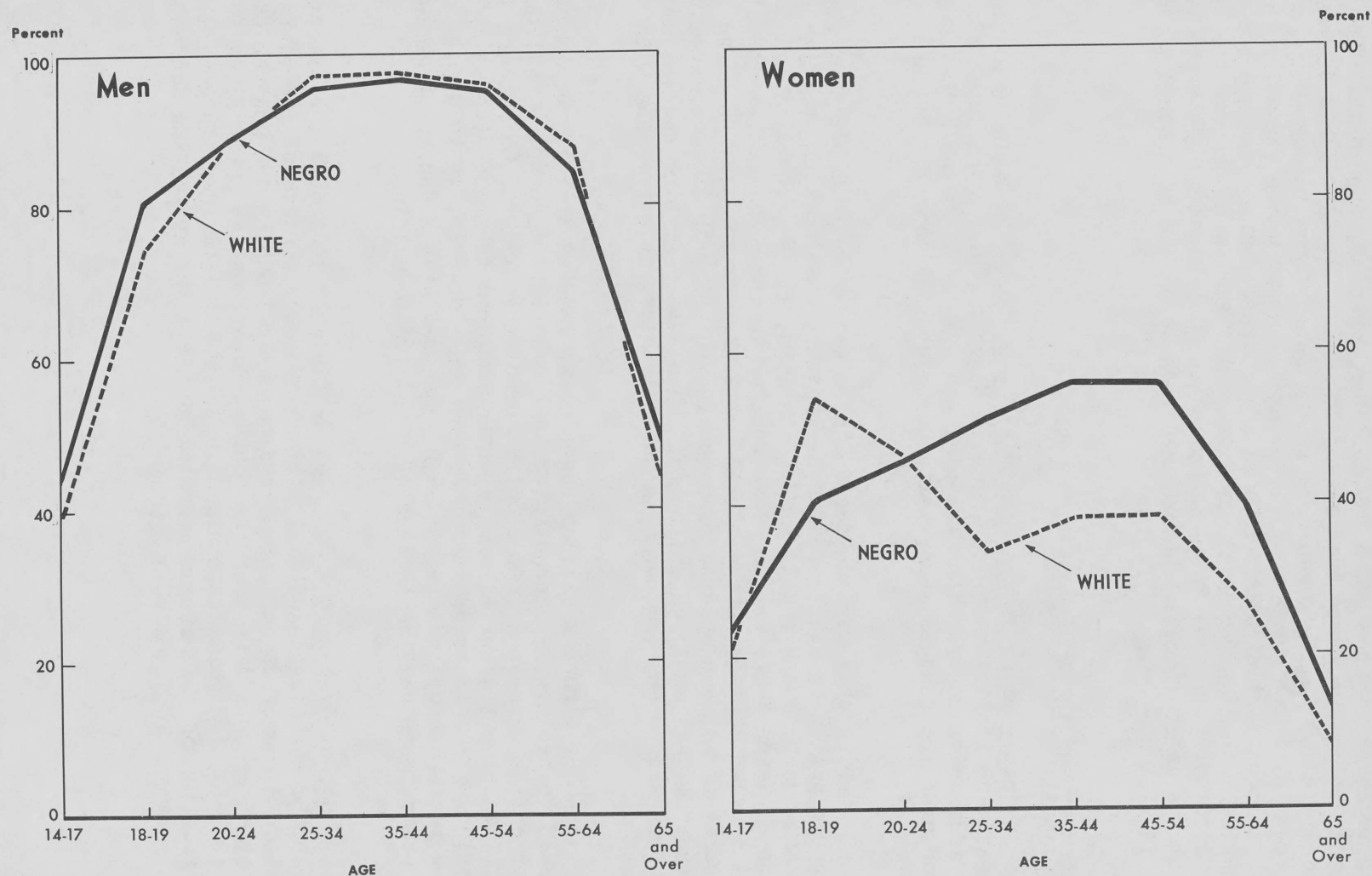
Trends Among Major Industries, 1940-50 -- Table 16 shows the changes in the distribution of employed Negro men and women among the major industries between the decennial censuses of 1940 and 1950. Comparison with the changes among white workers shows some significant differences.

During this wartime decade there was an appreciable increase in the proportion of all Negro men employed in construction, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade. In 1950, the 8 percent of all 3-1/2 million employed Negro men who were working in the construction industry almost equaled the percentage of all white workers so employed. The 22 percent of all employed Negroes in manufacturing in 1950 compared with 27 percent of all employed white men. There was a greater decline among Negroes in the proportion employed in agriculture in comparison with whites.

Among almost 2 million Negro women working in 1950, employment continued to be largely concentrated in the service industries, although the percentage decreased from about 75 percent in 1940 to 65 percent in 1950. The proportion of all Negro women employed in manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade more than doubled. However, in 1950 only about a tenth of employed Negro women, compared with a fourth of employed white women, were working in each of these two industries.

Recent Trends in Industries -- Table 17 indicates the extent to which the changing industrial pattern of Negro employment, accelerated by wartime manpower demands, has been maintained during the postwar period. This table presents data from the Monthly Report on the Labor Force for April of 1940, 1944, 1948, 1950, and 1952. These data show, in general, a continuation of the pattern revealed by table 16, presenting decennial census data for 1940 and 1950. (Chart 13)

Chart 12. PERCENT OF NEGRO AND WHITE MEN AND WOMEN
IN THE LABOR FORCE, BY AGE, 1951



The proportion of all employed Negro men and women working in agriculture has continued to decline. Among all employed Negro men the proportion working in manufacturing increased from 22 to 26 percent between 1950 and 1952, 3 percent above the wartime year 1944. The most significant increase since 1950 has been in durable goods manufacturing in which the defense program caused the greatest relative expansion. Except in mining and the transportation, communications, and public utilities industries, the proportion of Negro men in other nonagricultural industries has continued to rise above that of 1944.

About 94 percent of employed Negro women were working in nonagricultural industries in 1952, compared with 89 percent in 1944. However, the proportion employed in manufacturing has declined to 7 percent in 1952 from 13 percent in 1944. The percentage has not increased during the defense program years 1950 to 1952. The proportions employed in trade and finance, and in government and professional services have increased since 1950 and are above the wartime proportions of 1944. The percentage of Negro women employed in domestic and personal service has declined between 1950 and 1952 but is above that of 1944.

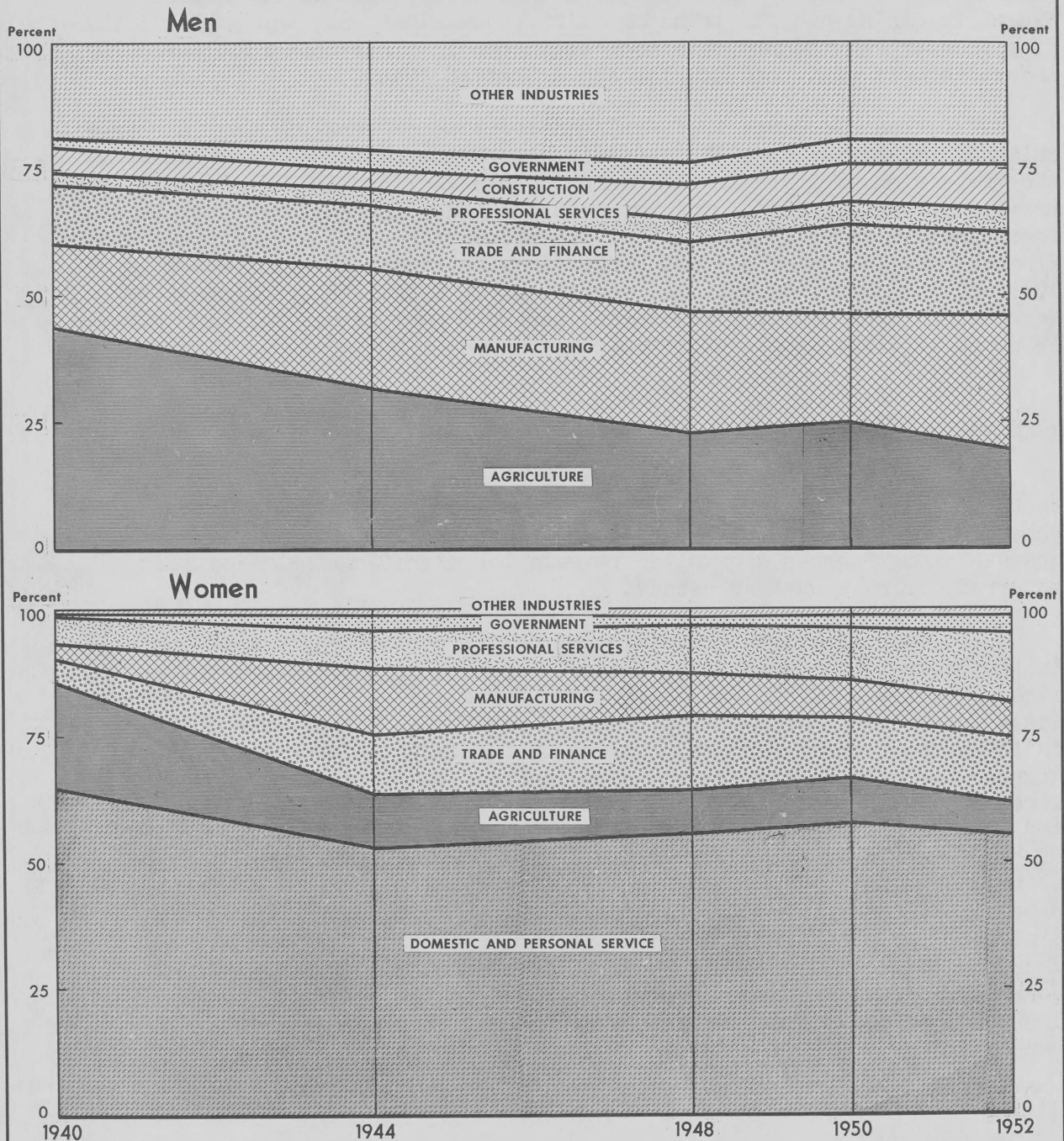
Occupational Trends

Major Changes in Occupational Pattern, 1940-50 -- Table 18 shows the occupational distribution of employed Negro and white men and women for the two decennial censuses of 1940 and 1950. Comparison of changes among Negroes and whites reveals the significant shifts which occurred during a wartime decade.

Among employed Negro men the most appreciable increases were in the occupational groups of clerical workers, craftsmen, and operatives. In 1950, 20 percent of employed Negro and white men were working as operatives, with a significantly greater increase since 1940 in the proportion of Negroes. During that decade the proportion of Negroes employed as craftsmen almost doubled, but less than 8 percent were employed in this skilled occupational group in 1950, far below the 19 percent of employed white men who were craftsmen. The 3 percent of Negro men in clerical work in 1950 was about half the proportion of white men in this occupational group. The proportion of Negro men in professional occupations in 1950 was low--about 2 percent compared with 8 percent for whites. Although appreciable gains up the occupational ladder have been made during the last decade, in comparison with white workers, Negroes are predominantly employed in the lower paying and less skilled occupations such as operatives, laborers, and service workers.

Chart 13. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO MEN AND WOMEN WORKERS AMONG MAJOR INDUSTRIES

SELECTED YEARS, 1940-1952



Other Industries Include for -
Men: Mining, Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities, and Domestic and Personal Service.

Women: Mining, Construction, and Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

The majority of employed Negro women worked in service occupations in 1950--although the proportion had declined to 60 percent from the 69 percent in this occupational group in 1940. The proportion of Negro women employed as clerical workers and semiskilled operatives increased between 1940 and 1950. However, in 1950 only 4 percent were in clerical occupations in comparison with 30 percent of all employed white women. About 15 percent of Negro women workers were semiskilled operatives in 1950--double the proportion in 1940. But the proportion was below the 20 percent of white women in this occupation. In 1950 the 6 percent of Negro women in professional occupations was less than half the proportion of white women in this occupational group.

Proportion of Negroes to Total Employment in Major Occupations, 1940-52 -- Table 19 shows the proportion which Negro men and women represented in the total employment in each major occupational group in prewar 1940, wartime 1944, and postwar 1948, 1950, and 1952. In reading this table it is useful to recall, as explained in table 1, that Negroes constitute 10 percent of the total population.

The data show that the highest proportions of Negro workers continue to be found in the lower paying and less skilled occupations, such as service workers and laborers. Comparatively low proportions of Negroes are found in the professional, technical, managerial, clerical, sales, and craftsmen occupations. (Chart 14)

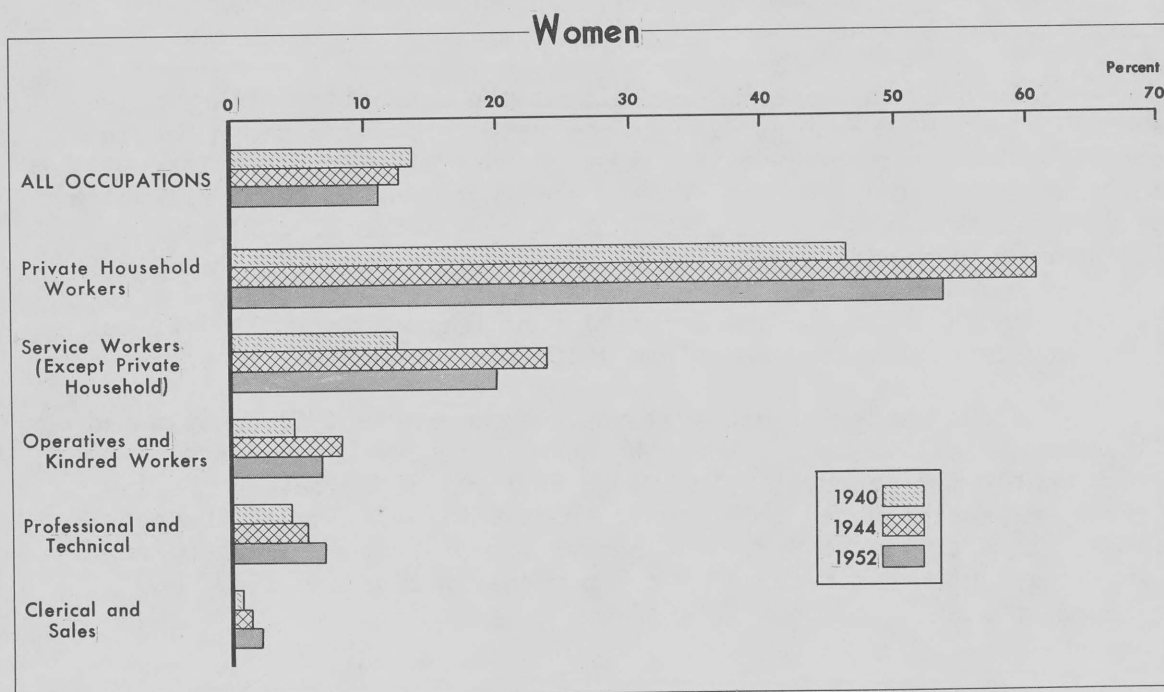
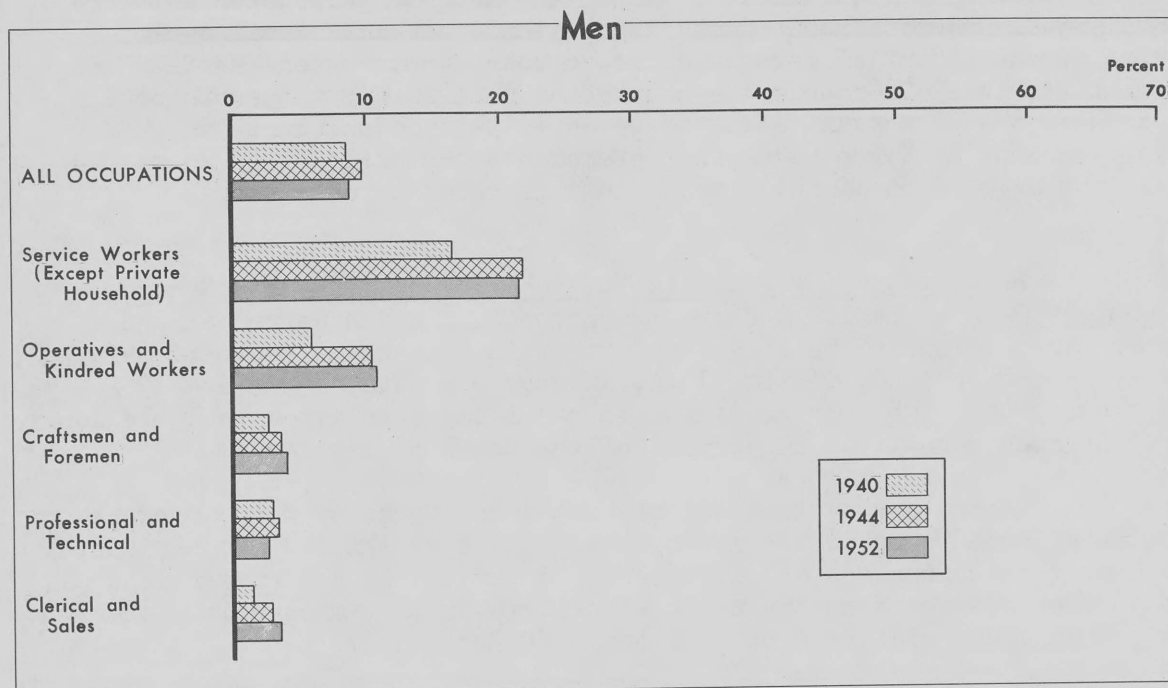
However, the shift of Negroes into better paying occupations and more skilled occupations, accelerated during the war years, has in general been maintained.

In the professional occupations the proportion of Negro men remained about 3 percent, while the proportion of Negro women had increased to 7 percent by 1952. A large part of this increase is undoubtedly due to the increased demand for Negro school teachers, which has resulted from the postwar increase in population of children of elementary school age.

Among craftsmen the proportion of Negroes is still low, but it has consistently increased since 1940 to 4 percent in 1952.

Among semiskilled operatives, Negro men in 1952 constituted 10 percent of all workers, about the same as in 1944 and 1948, and almost double the proportion in 1940. In April 1950, before the industrial expansion which followed the hostilities in Korea, the percentage had declined to 8.5. The percentage of Negroes among women operatives, which had reached over 8 percent in 1944 and 1948, had declined to about 7 percent in 1952.

Chart 14. PROPORTION OF NEGRO MEN AND WOMEN TO TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1940, 1944 AND 1952



In clerical and sales occupations the percentage of Negro men and women doubled between 1940 and 1944, and has increased in the postwar years. However, Negroes have constituted only 3 percent or less of employment in this occupational field.

Negro women still constitute more than 50 percent of all women in private household work and 20 percent of other service workers.

Placement Experience of Public Employment Offices, 1940, 1944, and 1951

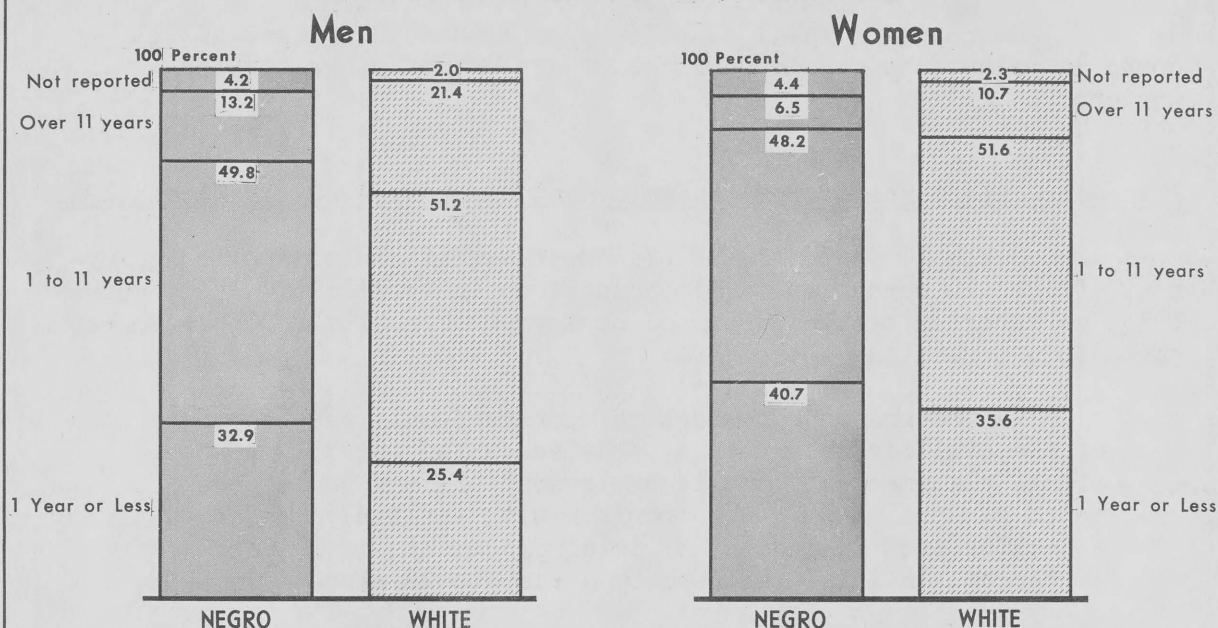
Table 20 reflects the placement experience of public employment offices in nonagricultural occupations in April 1951, 1944, and 1940, as reported by the Bureau of Employment Security.^{2/} That Bureau stated, in presenting these data:

"Although nonwhite workers comprised only one-tenth of the civilian labor force, they accounted for 30 percent of all placements by public employment offices during the month of April 1951. A comparison with earlier years shows a decline from 21 percent of total placements in 1940 to 19 percent in 1944, followed by a rise to 28 percent in 1948.

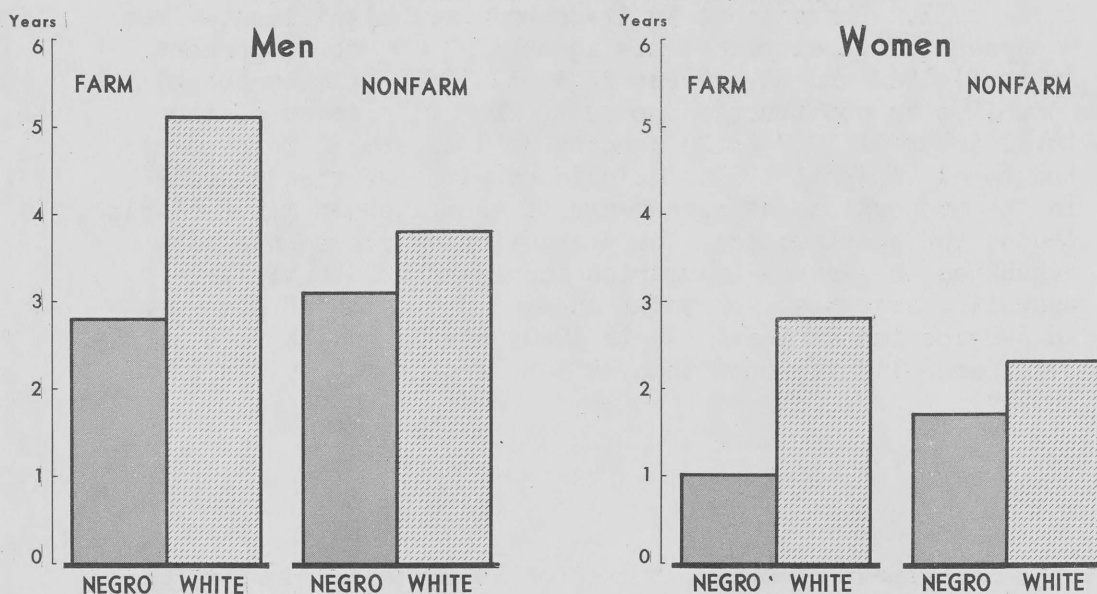
"The growing acceptance of nonwhites by employers is illustrated by the ratio of placements of nonwhites to total placements in such industries as manufacturing, trade, and construction. Nonwhites accounted for only 9 percent of all placements in manufacturing establishments in April 1940, compared with 13 percent in April 1944 and 16 percent in April 1951. The advance in trade was more significant--from 9 percent of total placements in April 1940, to 21 percent in April 1944 and 24 percent in April 1951. Placements of nonwhites in construction moved up from 21 percent of the total in April 1940 to 23 percent in 1944 and 30 percent of the total in April 1951. Coincident with the rise over 1940 in the proportions of placements of nonwhites in manufacturing, trade, and construction, the proportion of placements of nonwhites in service industries increased substantially. Nonwhites accounted for about one-third of all job placements in service industries in April 1940, nearly one-half in April 1944, and slightly more than one-half of the total in April 1951."

^{2/} U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, The Status and Characteristics of Nonwhites in the Labor Force as of April 1951, p. 12. (mimeo.)

**Chart 15. DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO AND WHITE WORKERS,
BY DURATION OF CURRENT JOBS ^{1/}, JANUARY 1951**



**Chart 16. MEDIAN YEARS ON CURRENT JOB ^{1/}
FOR NEGRO AND WHITE WORKERS,
BY FARM AND NONFARM RESIDENCE, JANUARY 1951**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

^{1/} See page 21 for definition
of current job

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Duration of Employment on Current Jobs

The number of years he has worked on his current job is an important factor in the employment status of a worker, with especially significant effects on seniority rights and related benefits based on length of service.

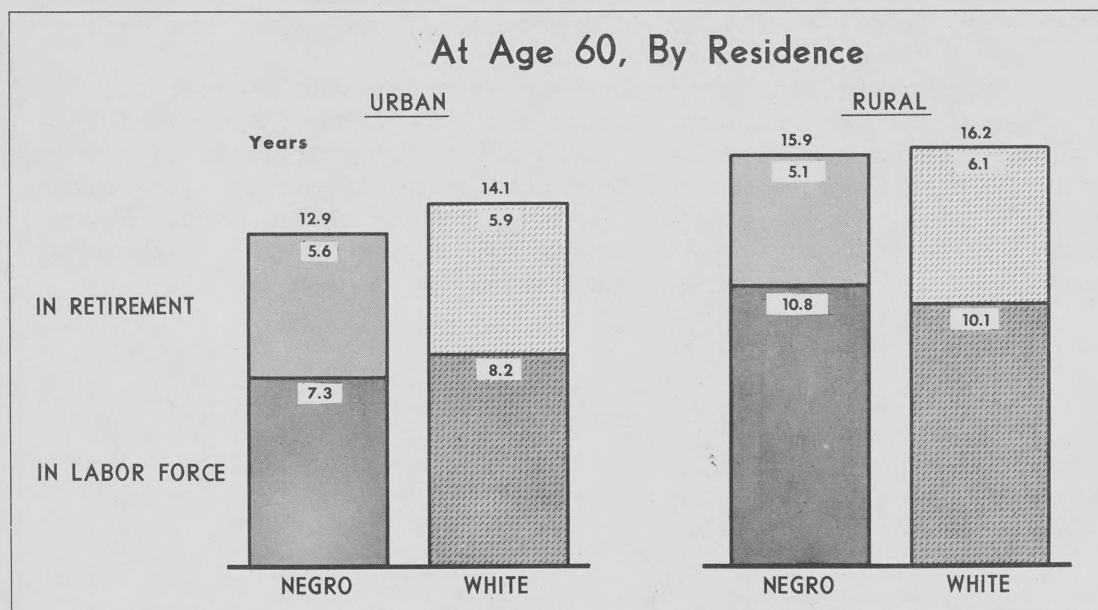
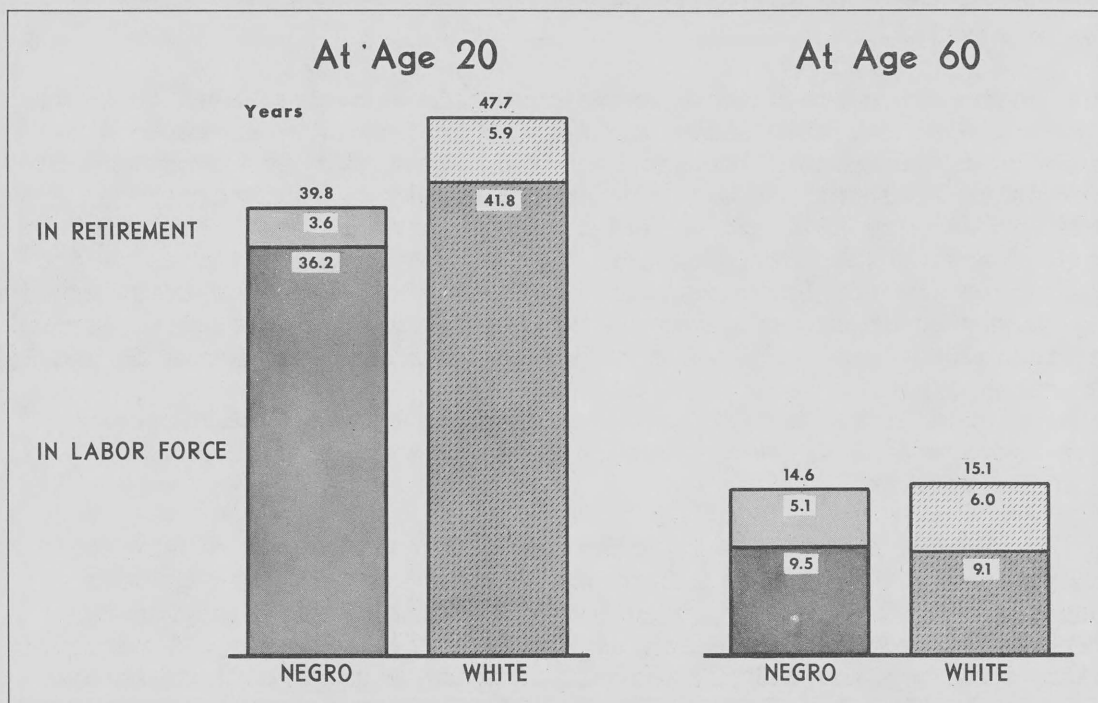
The extent to which Negroes have this security based on length of service, compared with white workers, is indicated by a sample survey made by the Bureau of the Census in January 1951. The study sought to ascertain the length of time the approximately 59 million persons employed in January 1951 had worked at their current jobs. For wage and salary workers, a job was defined in this survey as a continuous period of employment (except for vacations, strikes, short-term lay-offs, etc.) with a single employer, even though the person may have worked at several different occupations while working for that employer. (Charts 15 and 16)

Table 21 shows that Negro workers had been on their current jobs an average of 2.4 years, compared with an average of 3.5 years among white workers.

Among men who live in urban areas, about one out of six of both Negro and white workers had obtained their current jobs between January 1940 and August 1945, a period stretching from the beginning of the defense program to the end of World War II. However, 20 percent of urban white men and only 13 percent of urban Negroes had worked on their current jobs since before January 1940. Among farm men, the 28 percent of white men who had worked on their current jobs since before 1940 was almost double the comparable percentage among Negroes. Among Negro farm men about 38 percent had obtained their current jobs within the last year, compared with about 22 percent of the white farm men.

Among urban and farm women, the data for both Negroes and whites reflect the intermittent character of the labor force participation of women because of household and family responsibilities. However, the proportion of Negro women who have been on their current jobs since before August 1945 is appreciably lower than among white women. Negro women have been on their current jobs an average of 1.7 years, compared with an average of 2.3 years for white women.

Chart 17. TOTAL LIFE EXPECTANCY AND WORK-LIFE EXPECTANCY OF NEGRO AND WHITE MALE WORKERS, 1940



Work-Life Expectancy

A study of the length of working life for men shows that under 1940 conditions, the average life expectancy for the nonwhite worker aged 20 was about 8 years less than that for a white youth of the same age. His working life expectancy of 36.2 years was about 5-1/2 years less than for the white worker--largely reflecting his poorer chances of surviving through the prime of his working life.

As shown in table 22, the differences between whites and nonwhites in both total life expectancy and work-life expectancy gradually narrowed after age 20. By age 60, the working life expectancy of the surviving nonwhite workers actually exceeded that of white workers. These differences reflect the relatively low mortality rates among surviving nonwhites at advanced ages. They also reflect, in comparison with whites, the predominantly rural composition and the lower rates of retirement from the labor force among rural nonwhites in the upper age groups. (Chart 17)

However, for urban nonwhites the chances of retirement from the labor force, beginning about age 60, were substantially higher than for whites. This is due, in part, to the relatively higher rates of unemployment among nonwhites and the resulting greater tendency to withdraw from the labor force. Other contributing factors are a higher incidence of disability and a much greater concentration of Negroes in unskilled and semiskilled jobs in which age and physical disability are likely to be greater handicaps to continued employment.^{3/}

^{3/} Tables of Working Life, Length of Working Life for Men, U. S.
Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 1001,
August 1950.

INCOME AND WAGES

Income of Families, 1945-50

Table 23 and chart 18 present the median money income of all Negro and white families for the years 1945-50. In 1950, Negro families had an average annual income of \$1,869, 54 percent of the average income of \$3,445 among white families. The differential seems particularly wide in view of the fact that a higher proportion of Negro family members are in the labor force. The data in the previous section on labor force and employment show that a higher proportion of Negro males under age 20 and women over age 24 are in the labor force than is the case among whites. An important factor in changes in average annual income of all Negroes between 1945 and 1950 has been their continuing shift into nonagricultural employment, as explained in preceding sections.

In 1945, the last year of World War II, the average money income of all Negro families was almost 57 percent that of whites--a comparative level that has not again been reached in more recent years.

There is a relatively smaller differential between Negroes and whites for urban as compared with rural families. In 1949 the average income of urban Negro families was 58 percent of the average among white families--a decline from 66 percent in 1945. The urban Negro family in 1949 had an average annual income of about \$2,100, compared with an average of about \$3,600 for white families. Between 1945 and 1949 the average income of white families had increased by over \$500 whereas among Negro families it remained practically unchanged.

Among rural farm families the median money income of Negroes increased from \$559 in 1945 to \$691 in 1949 when it was about 40 percent of the average for white families. This, however, represented a decline from the high postwar average of \$1,026 in 1947, when it was almost 48 percent of the average among white families on farms. The money income of both Negro and white families living on farms remained low and increased relatively less than that of rural nonfarm and urban families in the years 1945-49. An important factor is the greater income "in kind" of farm families and their relatively lower cost of living.

Wage and Salary Income, 1939 and 1947-50

Table 24 shows the median income of Negro and white wage and salary workers in recent years and in 1939. In 1950 the Negro wage and salary worker earned an average of about \$1,300, or 52 percent of the average for white workers. Since 1939 the average for Negro workers has increased relatively more than for whites. In 1939 the average income for Negro wage and salary workers was about \$400--less than 40 percent of the average for white wage earners. (Chart 19)

Chart 18. MEDIAN INCOME OF NEGRO AND WHITE FAMILIES,

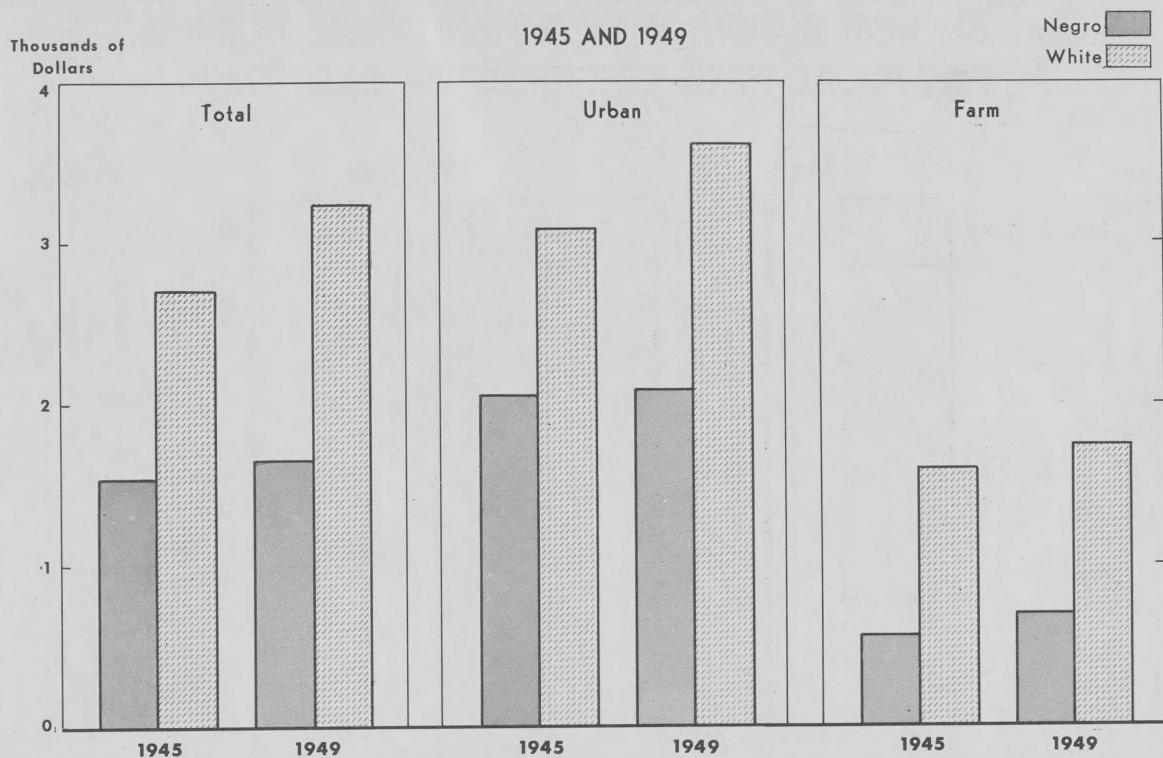
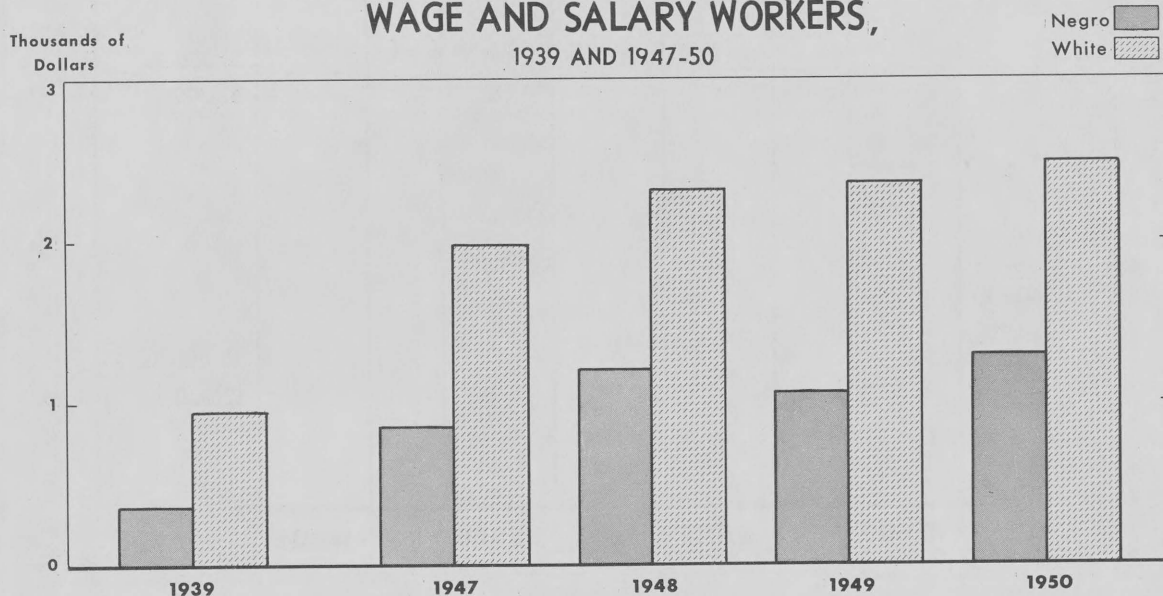


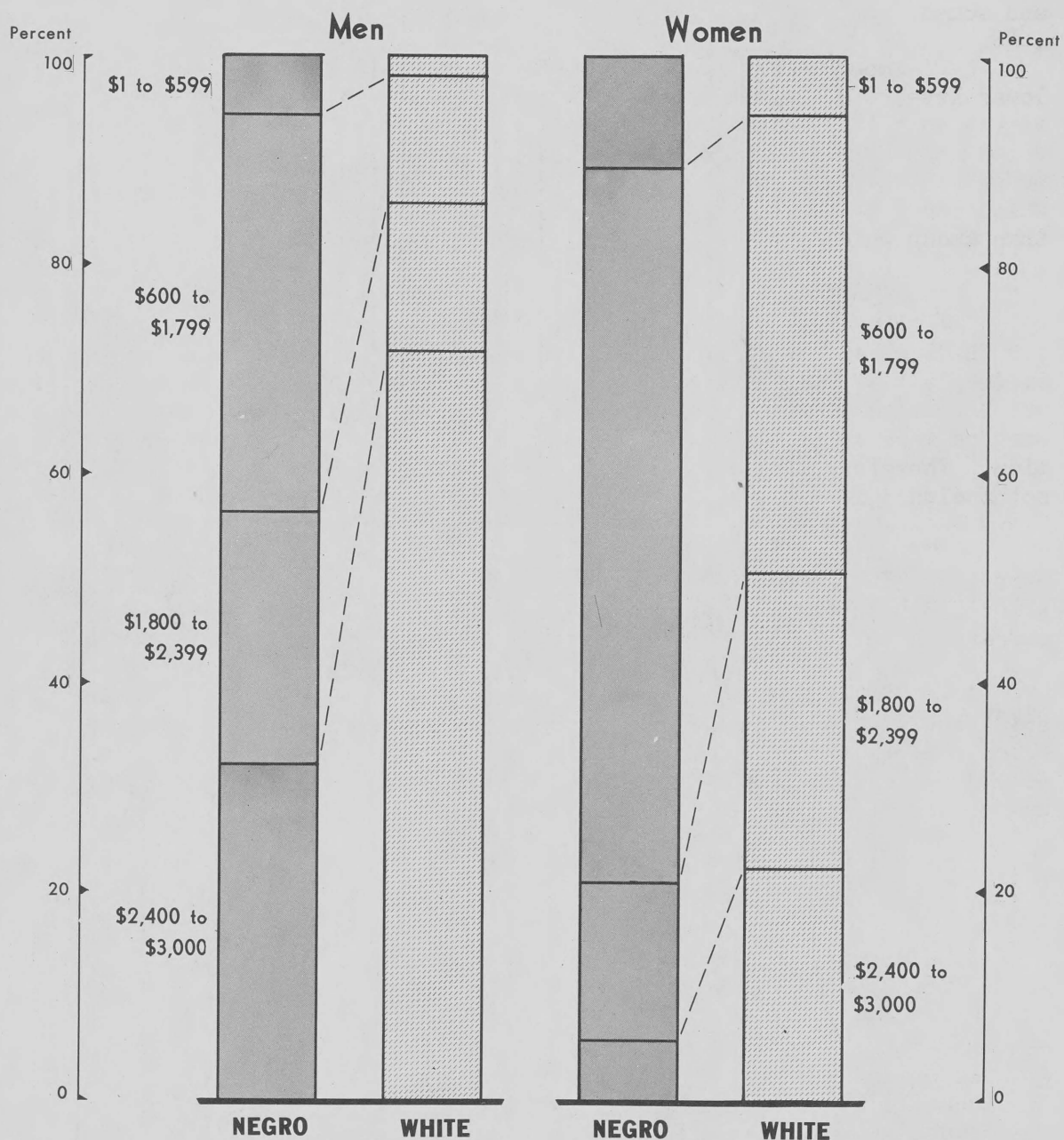
Chart 19. MEDIAN INCOME OF NEGRO AND WHITE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS,



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Source: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Chart 20. DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO AND WHITE WORKERS, ✓
BY ANNUAL WAGE CREDITS UNDER OASI, 1949



✓ Includes Only Workers With Wage Credits For
the Four Calendar Quarters of 1949.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Source: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration,
Bureau of Old Age and Survivor's Insurance

Insurance Status and Wage Credits Under OASI Program

Data available from the records of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, on workers covered by the provisions of the Social Security Act which it administers, substantiate the fact that the wages of Negroes are generally below those of white men and women. ^{4/}

Among other things, these data indicate the comparatively lower level of benefits available for Negro workers and their survivors when they retire or die, and their relatively greater difficulty in acquiring adequate protection against the hazards of old-age under social insurance programs. They indicate the economic reasons which can contribute to a higher incidence of indigency among Negroes than among whites, as well as to a generally lower standard of living.

Annual Wage Credits, 1949 — Table 25 presents an example of pertinent data for 1949, the last year for which these data are currently available. It shows the wage credits for Negro and white men and women who were employed in all quarters of 1949. ^{5/} Agricultural and domestic workers were among the groups not "covered" in 1949 by governing legislation. Therefore, workers in these relatively low-paid occupations are not included in these data. (Chart 20)

Among white men, 52 percent had wage credits of \$3,000, the annual creditable maximum, compared with only 14 percent of Negro men. Almost 45 percent of Negro men had wage credits of less than \$1,800, compared with only 14 percent of white men.

The annual wage credits of both Negro and white women are significantly lower than those of men. However, about 80 percent of Negro women had wage credits of less than \$1,800, compared with about 50 percent of white women. Only 6 percent of the Negro women had wage credits of \$2,400 or more, compared with 22 percent of white women.

^{4/} See Handbook of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Statistics, issued annually by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency.

^{5/} See explanation of terms on p. 28.

Insurance Status -- Under legislation governing the old-age and survivors insurance program, the insurance status of the worker is defined as his position, as of a specified date, with respect to quarters of coverage required either: (1) to meet the eligibility conditions for primary benefits; or (2) to enable his dependents or, in the event of his death, his survivors to establish eligibility for benefits.

Table 26 presents pertinent data on the comparative status, under the OASI program, of Negro and white men and women as of January 1, 1950, before the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950.

The following explanation of terms, although not comprehensive definitions, will be helpful in understanding the data presented in table 26:

Quarter of Employment -- A calendar quarter in which an individual has been paid taxable wages of \$1 or more. In addition, a worker who receives wage credits of \$3,000 in a year is deemed to have been employed in each quarter in a given year after his first quarter of employment in the year.

Quarter of Coverage -- A calendar quarter in which the worker has been paid wages of at least \$50 in covered employment, or any quarter after his first quarter of coverage in any year in which he has wage credits of \$3,000.

Wage Credits -- Taxable wages which can be included in computing a primary benefit amount.

Permanently Insured -- A worker who has 40 or more quarters of coverage or, at least, a sufficient number of quarters to be fully insured when he attains age 65. Broadly defined, a worker is "fully insured" at age 65 if he has at least 1 quarter of coverage for each 2 elapsed quarters after 1936, and a minimum of 6 quarters of coverage, or he has 40 or more quarters of coverage. (There were a total of 52 elapsed quarters in the 13 years between January 1, 1937, and January 1, 1950.)

Table 26 shows that the higher proportion of white workers, in comparison with Negroes, have been able to acquire permanent insurance status since the OASI program was inaugurated on January 1, 1937. As of January 1, 1950, 37 percent of white men with wage credits in 1949 were permanently insured compared with 22 percent of Negro men. Among women, 17 percent of the white workers had attained this same status whereas only 6 percent of Negro women had done so. The difference in the proportions reflects the more intermittent attachment of the Negro to employment covered by the OASI program.

Cumulative Wage Credits, 1937-49 -- A comparison of the wage credits which Negro and white workers have accumulated since the OASI program was inaugurated in 1937 further substantiates the lower earnings of Negroes. During the period 1937-49, white men with wage credits in 1949 accumulated average wage credits of about 15-1/2 thousand dollars compared with about 9 thousand dollars for Negro men. White women had an average of about 7-1/2 thousand dollars compared with about 4 thousand dollars for Negro women.

The average wage credits per quarter employed during this period show that those of Negro workers are about two-thirds of the average for whites. Negro men had average quarterly wage credits of \$330, compared with \$495 for white men. For Negro women the average was \$226, compared with \$316 for white women.

Quarters of Coverage, 1937-49 -- The median age of 34.9 years of all workers with wage credits in 1949 reflects the predominance of younger age groups in the labor force. (Workers under 45 years of age constitute, in general, about two-thirds of the labor force.) Hence, the majority of employed workers could not attain the maximum quarters of coverage possible since 1937 when the program was inaugurated. However, the data in table 26 show that, as of January 1, 1950, white workers were able to attain comparatively more quarters of coverage than did Negro workers. Although the median age of Negro and white women was almost identical, at about 32 years, white women had earned 21 quarters of coverage compared with 15 quarters among Negro women. Moreover, the proportion of quarters of employment in which the worker was paid wages of at least \$50 (and thus gained a quarter of coverage) was about 5 percent less among Negro men and women workers than among white men and women. The data reflect the more casual and intermittent attachment of the Negro worker to employment covered by the OASI insurance program.



APPENDIX TABLES

Table 1.--Population of the United States, by color,
1900 - 1950

Year	Total	Nonwhite	
		Number	Percent
	(In thousands)		
1950	150,697	15,482	10.3
1940	131,669	13,454	10.2
1930	122,775	12,488	10.2
1920	105,711	10,890	10.3
1910	91,972	10,240	11.1
1900	75,995	9,185	12.1

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table 2.--Estimated birth rates, $\frac{1}{1000}$ by color, selected years,
1920-49

Year	Nonwhite	White
	(Rate per 1,000 population)	
1949	32.6	23.6
1947	31.1	26.1
1945	26.6	19.8
1940	26.7	18.6
1935	25.8	17.9
1930	27.5	20.6
1920	35.0	26.9

$\frac{1}{1000}$ Corrected for underregistration.

Source: National Office of Vital Statistics

Table 3.--Age-adjusted death rates 1/ by color: death-registration States, selected years, 1900-1949

Year	Nonwhite	White
	(Rate per 1,000 population)	
1949	12.6	8.4
1947	12.8	8.8
1945	13.5	9.2
1940	16.2	10.2
1935	17.3	11.1
1930	20.1	11.7
1920	20.6	13.7
1910	24.1	15.6
1900	27.8	17.6

1/ Based on 1940 age distribution of the population.

Source: National Office of Vital Statistics

Table 4.--Average number of years of life remaining at selected ages, by color and sex, 1949 and 1919-21

Age and sex	Nonwhite			White		
	1949	1919-21 <u>1/</u>	Net Increase	1949	1919-21 <u>1/</u>	Net Increase
Male:						
At birth ...	58.6	47.1	11.5	65.9	56.3	9.6
20	43.5	38.4	5.1	49.3	45.6	3.7
40	27.2	26.5	.7	30.9	29.9	1.0
60	15.3	14.7	.6	15.5	15.2	.3
Female:						
At birth ...	62.9	46.9	16.0	71.5	58.5	13.0
20	47.1	37.2	9.9	54.2	46.5	7.7
40	30.4	25.6	4.8	35.3	30.9	4.4
60	17.7	14.7	3.0	18.3	15.9	2.4

1/ Based on death-registration States of 1920.

Source: National Office of Vital Statistics

Table 5. — Population of the United States, by color, age, and sex,
1950 and 1940

Age and sex	Nonwhite		White		Change, 1940-50			
					Number		Percent	
	1950	1940	1950	1940	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
	(In thousands)							
Total	15,482	13,454	135,215	118,215	2,028	17,000	15.1	14.4
Under 10	3,517	2,668	26,048	18,558	849	7,490	31.8	40.4
10 - 19	2,803	2,763	19,290	21,316	40	-2,026	1.4	-9.5
20 - 34	3,660	3,476	31,361	29,451	184	1,910	5.3	6.5
35 - 44	2,201	1,880	19,050	16,453	321	2,597	17.1	15.8
45 - 64	2,425	2,028	28,019	24,056	397	3,963	19.6	16.5
65 and over ..	879	640	11,443	8,379	239	3,064	37.3	36.6
Male	7,672	6,613	66,961	59,449	1,059	7,512	16.0	12.6
Under 10	1,834	1,328	13,292	9,446	506	3,846	38.1	40.7
10 - 19	1,376	1,358	9,606	10,774	18	-1,168	1.3	-10.8
20 - 34	1,753	1,634	15,363	14,579	119	784	7.3	5.4
35 - 44	1,074	915	9,431	8,250	159	1,181	17.4	14.3
45 - 64	1,202	1,054	13,991	12,317	148	1,674	14.0	13.6
65 and over ..	432	324	5,279	4,082	108	1,197	33.3	29.3
Female	7,810	6,841	68,254	58,767	969	9,487	14.2	16.1
Under 10	1,683	1,340	12,756	9,113	343	3,643	25.6	40.0
10 - 19	1,427	1,405	9,685	10,542	22	-857	1.6	-8.1
20 - 34	1,907	1,842	15,998	14,871	65	1,127	3.5	7.6
35 - 44	1,127	965	9,619	8,203	162	1,416	16.8	17.3
45 - 64	1,221	973	14,030	11,740	248	2,290	25.5	19.5
65 and over ..	445	316	6,166	4,297	129	1,869	40.8	43.5

Figures do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 6. -- Population by color and urban-rural residence,
1900-1950

Year	Nonwhite				White			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Percent urban	Total	Urban	Rural	Percent urban
	(In thousands)				(In thousands)			
1950 ^{1/}	15,482	9,389	6,092	60.6	135,215	86,639	48,576	64.1
1940	13,454	6,451	7,004	47.9	118,215	67,973	50,242	57.5
1930	12,488	5,395	7,094	43.2	110,287	63,560	46,727	57.6
1920	10,890	3,685	7,205	33.8	94,821	50,620	44,201	53.4
1910	10,240	2,791	7,449	27.3	81,732	39,832	41,900	48.7
1900	9,185	2,079	7,106	22.6	66,809	28,718	38,091	43.0

^{1/} The urban and rural population data for 1950 are not comparable with earlier periods because of changes in the urban definition. The total urban population in 1950 is about 8 million larger than it would have been under the 1940 definition.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 7. -- Percent distribution by migration status of the population, by color, selected dates ^{1/}

Migration status	March 1949 to March 1950		April 1948 to April 1949		April 1940 to April 1947		April 1935 to April 1940	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonmigrants	95.1	93.9	95.1	93.8	77.4	78.9	90.4	86.2
Migrants	4.7	5.7	4.7	5.9	21.8	20.7	9.5	13.5
Within a State	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	7.7	11.0	5.6	7.9
Between States	1.7	2.8	1.9	3.1	14.1	9.7	3.9	5.6
Abroad .....	.2	.4	.1	.4	.8	.4	.1	.3

Figures do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

^{1/} Data for 1950, 1949, and 1947 refer to the civilian population born on or before the beginning of the migration period; data for 1940 refer to the total population born on or before the beginning of the migration period. Migrants are persons living in a different county at the end of the specified period from the one in which they were living at the beginning of the period.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table 8. — Population by color, for divisions and States, 1950 ^{1/} and 1940

Division and State	1950			1940			Percent change 1940-50		
	Total	Nonwhite	Per- cent non- white	Total	Nonwhite	Per- cent non- white	Total	Non- white	White
Continental U. S. ..	150,697,361	15,756,963	10.5	131,669,275	13,454,405	10.2	14.5	17.1	14.1
New England	9,314,453	153,356	1.6	8,437,290	108,144	1.3	10.4	41.8	10.0
Maine	913,774	2,927	.3	847,226	2,683	.3	7.9	9.1	7.9
New Hampshire	533,242	967	.2	491,524	535	.1	8.5	80.7	8.4
Vermont	377,747	559	.1	359,231	425	.1	5.2	31.5	5.1
Massachusetts	4,690,514	79,069	1.7	4,316,721	59,125	1.4	8.7	33.7	8.3
Rhode Island	791,896	14,881	1.9	713,346	11,541	1.6	11.0	28.9	10.7
Connecticut	2,007,280	54,953	2.7	1,709,242	33,835	2.0	17.4	62.4	16.5
Middle Atlantic	30,163,533	1,926,929	6.4	27,539,487	1,301,865	4.7	9.5	48.0	7.6
New York	14,830,192	958,246	6.5	13,479,142	599,596	4.4	10.0	59.8	7.7
New Jersey	4,835,329	324,513	6.7	4,160,165	229,078	5.5	16.2	41.7	14.7
Pennsylvania	10,498,012	644,170	6.1	9,900,180	473,191	4.8	6.0	36.1	4.5
East North Central ..	30,399,368	1,856,235	6.1	26,626,342	1,097,891	4.1	14.2	69.1	11.8
Ohio	7,946,627	518,413	6.5	6,907,612	341,081	4.9	15.0	52.0	13.1
Indiana	3,934,224	175,859	4.5	3,427,796	122,473	3.6	14.8	43.6	13.7
Illinois	8,712,176	666,154	7.6	7,897,241	393,039	5.0	10.3	69.5	7.2
Michigan	6,371,766	453,925	7.1	5,256,106	216,463	4.1	21.2	109.7	17.4
Wisconsin	3,434,575	41,884	1.2	3,137,587	24,835	.8	9.5	68.6	9.0
West North Central ..	14,061,394	485,306	3.5	13,516,990	405,471	3.0	4.0	19.7	3.5
Minnesota	2,982,483	28,805	1.0	2,792,300	23,318	.8	6.8	23.5	6.7
Iowa	2,621,073	21,507	.8	2,538,268	17,577	.7	3.3	22.4	3.1
Missouri	3,954,653	299,066	7.6	3,784,664	245,477	6.5	4.5	21.8	3.3
North Dakota	619,636	11,188	1.8	641,935	10,471	1.6	-3.5	6.8	-3.6
South Dakota	652,740	24,236	3.7	642,961	23,886	3.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Nebraska	1,325,510	24,166	1.8	1,315,834	18,210	1.4	.7	32.7	.3
Kansas	1,905,299	76,338	4.0	1,801,028	66,532	3.7	5.8	14.7	5.4
South Atlantic	21,182,335	5,140,264	24.3	17,823,151	4,727,924	26.5	18.8	8.7	22.5
Delaware	318,085	44,207	13.9	266,505	35,977	13.5	19.4	22.9	18.8
Maryland	2,343,001	388,014	16.6	1,821,244	302,763	16.6	28.6	28.2	28.7
Dist. of Columbia ..	802,178	284,031	35.4	663,091	188,765	28.5	21.0	50.5	9.2
Virginia	3,318,680	737,038	22.2	2,677,773	662,190	24.7	23.9	11.3	28.1
West Virginia	2,005,552	115,268	5.7	1,901,974	117,872	6.2	5.4	-2.2	6.0
North Carolina	4,061,929	1,078,819	26.6	3,571,623	1,003,988	28.1	13.7	7.5	16.2
South Carolina	2,117,027	823,624	38.9	1,899,804	815,496	42.9	11.4	1.0	19.3
Georgia	3,444,578	1,064,005	30.9	3,123,723	1,085,445	34.7	10.3	-2.0	16.8
Florida	2,771,305	605,258	21.8	1,897,414	515,428	27.2	46.1	17.4	56.7
East South Central ..	11,477,181	2,707,072	23.6	10,778,225	2,784,470	25.8	6.5	-2.8	9.7
Kentucky	2,944,806	202,876	6.9	2,845,627	214,202	7.5	3.5	-5.3	4.2
Tennessee	3,291,718	531,468	16.1	2,915,841	508,935	17.5	12.9	4.4	14.7
Alabama	3,061,743	982,243	32.1	2,832,961	983,864	34.7	8.1	-2.2	12.5
Mississippi	2,178,914	990,485	45.5	2,183,796	1,077,469	49.3	-2.2	-8.1	7.4
West South Central ..	14,537,572	2,500,730	17.2	13,064,525	2,494,929	19.1	11.3	.2	13.9
Arkansas	1,909,511	428,003	22.4	1,949,387	483,303	24.8	-2.0	-11.4	1.1
Louisiana	2,683,516	886,968	33.1	2,363,880	852,141	36.0	13.5	4.1	18.8
Oklahoma	2,233,351	200,796	9.0	2,336,434	232,206	9.9	-4.4	-13.5	-3.4
Texas	7,711,194	984,963	12.8	6,414,824	927,279	14.5	20.2	6.2	22.6
Mountain	5,074,998	229,365	4.5	4,150,003	171,090	4.1	22.3	34.1	21.8
Montana	591,024	18,986	3.2	559,456	18,988	3.4	5.6	(2/)	5.8
Idaho	588,637	7,242	1.2	524,873	5,581	1.1	12.1	29.8	12.0
Wyoming	290,529	6,520	2.2	250,742	4,145	1.7	15.9	57.3	15.2
Colorado	1,325,089	28,436	2.1	1,123,296	16,794	1.5	18.0	69.3	17.2
New Mexico	681,187	50,976	7.5	531,818	39,506	7.4	28.1	29.0	28.0
Arizona	749,587	95,076	12.7	499,261	72,469	14.5	50.1	31.2	53.4
Utah	688,862	11,953	1.7	550,310	7,390	1.3	25.2	61.7	24.7
Nevada	160,083	10,176	6.4	110,247	6,217	5.6	45.2	63.7	44.1
Pacific	14,486,527	757,706	5.2	9,733,262	362,621	3.7	48.8	109.0	46.5
Washington	2,378,963	62,468	2.6	1,736,191	38,044	2.2	37.0	64.2	36.4
Oregon	1,521,341	24,213	1.6	1,089,684	13,953	1.3	39.6	73.5	39.2
California	10,586,223	671,025	6.3	6,907,387	310,624	4.5	53.3	116.0	50.3

1/ Nonwhite total for 1950 represents complete Census enumeration and differs from figures shown in other tables which are based on sample data.

2/ Less than -.1 percent.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table 9. — Population by color, 1950 and 1940, for cities with 50,000 or more nonwhites in 1950

City	Nonwhite			White			Nonwhites as a percent of total population	
	1950	1940	Percent change	1950	1940	Percent change	1950	1940
New York, N. Y.....	775,529	477,494	62.4	7,116,428	6,977,501	2.0	9.8	6.4
Chicago, Ill.	509,437	282,244	80.5	3,111,525	3,114,564	-.1	14.1	8.3
Philadelphia, Pa.	378,968	252,757	49.9	1,692,637	1,678,577	.8	18.3	13.1
Detroit, Mich.	303,721	150,790	101.4	1,545,847	1,472,662	5.0	16.4	9.3
Washington, D. C.	284,031	188,765	50.5	518,147	474,326	9.2	35.4	28.5
Baltimore, Md.	226,053	166,395	35.9	723,655	692,705	4.5	23.8	19.4
Los Angeles, Calif.	211,585	97,847	116.2	1,758,773	1,406,430	25.1	10.7	6.5
New Orleans, La.	182,682	149,762	22.0	387,763	344,775	12.5	32.0	30.3
St. Louis, Mo.	154,448	109,254	41.4	702,348	706,794	-.6	18.0	13.4
Cleveland, Ohio	149,547	84,919	76.1	765,261	793,417	-3.5	16.3	9.7
Memphis, Tenn.	147,287	121,536	21.2	248,713	171,406	45.1	37.2	41.5
Birmingham, Ala.	130,142	108,961	19.4	195,895	158,622	23.5	39.9	40.7
Houston, Tex.	125,660	86,555	45.2	470,503	297,959	57.9	21.1	22.5
Atlanta, Ga.	121,416	104,602	16.1	209,898	197,686	6.2	36.6	34.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	82,983	62,423	32.9	593,823	609,236	-2.5	12.3	9.3
San Francisco, Calif.	81,469	31,835	155.9	693,888	602,701	15.1	10.5	5.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	78,685	55,757	41.1	425,313	399,853	6.4	15.6	12.2
Newark, N. J.	75,626	46,226	63.6	363,150	383,534	-5.3	17.2	10.8
Richmond, Va.	73,087	61,336	19.2	157,223	131,706	19.4	31.7	31.8
Jacksonville, Fla.	72,529	61,818	17.3	131,988	111,247	18.6	35.5	35.7
Indianapolis, Ind.	64,091	51,217	25.1	363,082	335,755	8.1	15.0	13.2
Norfolk, Va.	63,456	46,084	37.7	150,057	98,248	52.7	29.7	31.9
Louisville, Ky.	57,772	47,210	22.4	311,357	271,867	14.5	15.7	14.8
Dallas, Tex.	57,263	50,488	13.4	377,199	244,246	54.4	13.2	17.1
Kansas City, Mo.	56,023	41,832	33.9	400,599	357,346	12.1	12.3	10.5
Oakland, Calif.	55,778	14,227	292.1	328,797	287,936	14.2	14.5	4.7
Nashville, Tenn.	54,726	47,330	15.6	119,581	120,072	-.4	31.4	28.3

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table 10. - Population by color, in 1950, for cities of 50,000 or more
with more than 100 percent increase in nonwhite population
between 1940 and 1950

City	1950 population		Percent change, 1940-50		
	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	White
Alameda, Calif.	64,430	6,326	77.7	459.3	65.4
Albuquerque, N.Mex. ...	96,815	1,966	173.1	123.9	174.4
Baton Rouge, La.	125,629	35,182	261.8	202.6	291.7
Bay City, Mich.	52,523	348	9.5	102.3	9.2
Berkeley, Calif.	113,805	17,537	33.0	232.1	19.9
Buffalo, N. Y.	580,132	37,700	.7	106.2	-2.7
Denver, Colo.	415,786	18,252	29.0	112.2	26.7
Detroit, Mich.	1,849,568	303,721	13.9	101.4	5.0
Erie, Pa.	130,803	3,437	11.8	147.3	10.2
Flint, Mich.	163,143	14,043	7.7	110.1	2.9
Fort Wayne, Ind.	133,607	5,294	12.8	109.0	10.7
Grand Rapids, Mich. ...	176,515	6,937	7.4	154.6	5.0
Holyoke, Mass.	54,661	345	1.7	231.7	1.2
Kalamazoo, Mich.	57,704	2,522	6.7	122.0	4.2
Lima, Ohio	50,246	3,282	12.4	108.8	8.9
Long Beach, Calif.	250,767	6,587	52.7	290.0	50.2
Lorain, Ohio	51,202	2,533	16.0	120.1	13.3
Los Angeles, Calif. ...	1,970,358	211,585	31.0	116.2	25.1
Lubbock, Tex.	71,747	6,258	125.2	180.1	121.1
Madison, Wis.	96,056	933	42.4	133.3	41.9
Milwaukee, Wis.	637,392	22,742	8.5	144.7	6.3
New Britain, Conn.	73,726	1,040	7.3	210.4	6.3
Niagara Falls, N.Y. ...	90,872	3,698	16.5	239.6	13.3
Oakland, Calif.	384,575	55,778	27.3	292.1	14.2
Ogden, Utah	57,112	1,603	30.7	153.6	28.9
Peoria, Ill.	111,856	5,915	6.4	105.0	3.7
Pontiac, Mich.	73,681	6,977	10.6	145.8	4.6
Portland, Oreg.	373,628	13,240	22.3	132.8	20.2
Racine, Wis.	71,193	1,511	5.9	232.8	4.4
Richmond, Calif.	99,545	14,216	321.1	3,384.3	267.3
Rochester, N. Y.	332,488	7,845	2.3	129.3	1.0
Rockford, Ill.	92,927	2,568	9.8	112.1	8.3
Saginaw, Mich.	92,918	8,671	12.2	154.3	6.1
Salt Lake City, Utah ..	182,121	3,102	21.5	151.2	20.4
San Bernardino, Calif..	63,058	2,127	44.5	120.9	42.8
San Diego, Calif.	334,387	18,364	64.4	187.2	60.5
San Francisco, Calif. .	775,357	81,469	22.2	155.9	15.1
Santa Monica, Calif. ..	71,595	3,640	33.8	101.2	31.5
Schenectady, N.Y.	91,785	1,476	4.8	107.3	4.0
South Bend, Ind.	115,911	8,227	14.5	128.1	10.3
Spokane, Wash.	161,721	2,699	32.6	144.5	31.5
Syracuse, N.Y.	220,583	5,058	7.1	117.4	5.8
Tacoma, Wash.	143,673	4,427	31.3	146.4	29.4
Utica, N.Y.	101,531	1,670	1.0	215.7	-.1
Woonsocket, R. I.	50,211	174	1.8	109.6	1.7

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table 11.—Median school years completed by persons 25 years old and over,
by color and sex, 1950 and 1940

Color and sex	1950	1940	Net change
Nonwhite:			
Both sexes	7.0	5.7	1.3
Male	6.5	5.4	1.1
Female	7.4	6.1	1.3
White:			
Both sexes	9.7	8.7	1.0
Male	9.3	8.7	.6
Female	10.0	8.8	1.2

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table 12.—School enrollment of the population 5 to 24 years of age, by color,
1950 and 1940

Color and age	1950			1940		
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
	(In thousands)			(In thousands)		
Nonwhite:						
5 - 24	5,664	3,357	59.3	5,366	2,863	53.4
5 - 13	2,796	2,277	81.4	2,468	1,950	79.0
14 - 17	1,083	819	75.6	1,100	751	68.2
18 - 24	1,786	260	14.6	1,798	163	9.1
White:						
5 - 24	40,998	25,034	61.1	40,986	23,896	58.3
5 - 13	19,663	16,005	81.4	17,557	14,890	84.8
14 - 17	7,435	6,370	85.7	8,620	6,958	80.7
18 - 24	13,899	2,660	19.1	14,809	2,047	13.8

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table 13. -- Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population,
by color and sex,
annual averages 1951, 1949, and 1947

(Percent distribution)

Employment status and sex	Nonwhite			White		
	1951	1949	1947	1951	1949	1947
Both sexes:						
Population, 14 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In labor force	62.7	63.7	63.8	57.2	56.8	56.0
Not in labor force	37.3	36.3	36.2	42.8	43.2	44.0
In labor force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	95.2	91.8	94.6	97.2	94.8	96.7
Unemployed	4.8	8.2	5.4	2.8	5.2	3.3
Male:						
Population, 14 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In labor force	83.6	84.5	85.8	84.0	84.0	83.8
Not in labor force	16.4	15.5	14.2	16.0	16.0	16.2
In labor force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	95.6	91.2	94.3	97.6	94.8	96.5
Unemployed	4.4	8.8	5.7	2.4	5.2	3.5
Female:						
Population, 14 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In labor force	44.9	45.8	44.1	32.6	31.0	29.5
Not in labor force	55.1	54.2	55.9	67.4	69.0	70.5
In labor force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	94.6	92.8	95.3	96.3	94.8	97.0
Unemployed	5.4	7.2	4.7	3.7	5.2	3.0

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table 14.--Percent distribution of married couples,
by labor force status of husband and wife, by color,
1950 and 1940

Labor force status of husband and wife	1950		1940	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Married couples, husband head of household.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Husband in labor force.....	91.5	91.7	92.8	91.7
Wife in labor force.....	33.6	20.8	22.6	10.1
Wife not in labor force..	58.0	70.8	70.2	81.5
Husband not in labor force.	8.5	8.3	7.2	8.3
Wife in labor force.....	3.1	1.4	1.7	.7
Wife not in labor force..	5.4	6.9	5.5	7.6

Figures do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table 15.--Percent of the civilian population in the labor force,
by color, age, and sex,
annual average 1951

Age	Male		Female	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Total, 14 and over.....	83.7	84.0	44.9	32.6
14 - 17.....	44.8	39.2	23.7	21.6
18 - 19.....	80.8	74.2	40.6	54.1
20 - 24.....	88.7	88.4	45.4	46.7
25 - 34.....	95.7	97.0	51.1	33.6
35 - 44.....	96.4	97.6	55.8	38.0
45 - 54.....	95.1	96.0	55.5	38.0
55 - 64.....	84.6	87.4	39.8	26.8
65 and over.....	49.5	44.5	14.0	8.5

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table 16. -- Percent distribution of employed men and women,
by major industry group and color,
April 1950 and March 1940 1/

Sex and major industry group	Nonwhite		White	
	April 1950	March 1940	April 1950	March 1940
Total employed men	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	25.2	41.7	15.3	21.5
Mining	1.1	1.7	2.5	2.8
Construction	8.0	4.7	8.4	6.1
Manufacturing	22.3	15.4	26.6	25.4
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	8.5	6.5	8.8	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade	14.0	10.4	17.5	16.9
Service industries	15.1	15.9	14.7	13.9
All other industries	4.6	2.2	5.0	3.8
Industry not reported	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.3
Total employed women	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	10.7	16.1	3.1	2.4
Mining	(2/)	(2/)	.2	.1
Construction .....	.3	.1	.7	.3
Manufacturing	9.6	3.5	24.6	23.7
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	1.3	.2	4.9	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	10.3	4.2	23.9	20.5
Service industries	64.8	74.3	35.9	43.8
All other industries	1.8	.6	4.2	3.2
Industry not reported	1.1	.9	2.5	2.3

1/ These are decennial census data and differ from the estimates based on current population surveys (MRLF) shown in table 17.

2/ Less than .1 percent.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table 17. — Percent distribution of employed nonwhite men and women,
by major industry group,
April of selected years, 1940-52

Sex and major industry group	1952	1950	1948	1944	1940 ^{1/}
Total employed men	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture ^{2/}	19.2	24.6	22.4	31.3	43.3
Nonagriculture	80.8	75.4	77.6	68.7	56.7
Mining	2.7	2.4	6.1	4.1	1.8
Construction	8.8	7.3	6.7	3.7	4.8
Manufacturing	26.4	21.5	24.0	23.6	16.1
Durable	17.4	13.6	16.3	(3/)	(3/)
Nondurable	9.1	7.9	7.7	(3/)	(3/)
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	7.5	7.3	9.6	10.0	6.7
Trade, finance	16.2	17.3	13.6	12.3	11.7
Domestic and personal service..	7.2	7.7	7.6	6.0	8.3
Professional services	4.4	4.4	4.2	3.2	2.9
Government	4.9	5.0	4.2	3.9	1.7
Other ^{4/}	2.7	2.5	2.6	1.9	2.7
Total employed women	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture ^{2/}	6.2	8.7	8.7	10.9	21.0
Nonagriculture	93.8	91.3	91.3	89.1	79.0
Mining	(5/)	(5/)	.1	(5/)	(5/)
Construction	(5/)	.1	.2	(5/)	.1
Manufacturing	7.0	7.9	8.9	13.0	3.0
Durable	2.7	1.6	2.5	(3/)	(3/)
Nondurable	4.3	6.3	6.4	(3/)	(3/)
Transportation, communication, and public utilities .....	.8	.6	.5	1.1	.2
Trade, finance	12.9	11.4	14.1	11.4	4.5
Domestic and personal service..	55.2	57.6	55.7	52.7	64.6
Professional services	13.8	10.1	9.4	7.3	5.7
Government	3.5	2.5	1.8	3.1	.6
Other ^{4/} .....	.7	1.0	.8	.5	.4

Figures do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding. The estimates for 1944-52 are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the percentages are based on quantities which are small.

^{1/} The 1940 data are for Negroes only but are not significantly different from distribution for all nonwhites.

^{2/} Includes forestry and fishery.

^{3/} Not available.

^{4/} Includes business repair services, amusement, and recreation.

^{5/} Less than .05 percent.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table 18. -- Percent distribution of employed men and women,
by major occupational group and color,
April 1950 and March 1940 ^{1/}

Sex and major occupational group	Nonwhite		White	
	1950	1940	1950	1940
Total employed men	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2.2	1.9	7.9	6.6
Farmers and farm managers	13.5	21.1	10.5	14.2
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	2.0	1.6	11.6	10.6
Clerical and kindred workers	3.4	1.2	6.8	6.5
Sales workers	1.5	1.0	6.6	6.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	7.6	4.4	19.3	15.9
Operatives and kindred workers	20.8	12.4	20.0	18.7
Private household workers .....	.8	2.3	.1	.1
Service workers, except private household	12.5	12.3	4.9	5.2
Farm laborers and foremen	11.3	20.0	4.4	7.0
Laborers, except farm and mine	23.1	21.3	6.6	7.6
Occupation not reported	1.3	.6	1.2	.7
Total employed women	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	6.2	4.3	13.4	14.8
Farmers and farm managers	2.0	3.0	.7	1.1
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm .....	.5	.8	4.8	4.3
Clerical and kindred workers	4.0	1.0	29.8	24.5
Sales workers	1.3	.6	8.9	8.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	1.0	.2	1.7	1.1
Operatives and kindred workers	14.6	6.6	19.8	20.3
Private household workers	42.0	58.6	4.4	10.9
Service workers, except private household	17.8	10.4	11.4	11.5
Farm laborers and foremen	8.8	12.9	2.3	1.2
Laborers, except farm and mine	1.1	.8	.7	.9
Occupation not reported .....	.7	.7	2.2	1.3

^{1/} These are decennial census data and differ from the estimates based on current population surveys (MRLF) shown in table 19.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table 19. - Proportion of nonwhite to total employment in each major occupational group, by sex,
April of selected years, 1940-52 ^{1/}

Major occupational group	Male					Female				
	1952	1950	1948	1944	1940	1952	1950	1948	1944	1940
Employed nonwhites	8.9	8.3	8.4	9.8	8.6	11.4	12.0	11.8	12.9	13.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.8	7.0	5.2	5.4	5.7	4.5
Managers, officials, and proprietors, excluding farm	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.1	3.1	2.7	2.4	4.8	2.6
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers ..	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.8	1.3	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.4	.7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	2.6	4.9	2.2	5.4	5.2	2.2
Operatives and kindred workers	10.4	8.5	10.1	10.1	5.9	6.8	7.8	8.2	8.3	4.7
Private household workers	31.6	51.3	53.7	75.2	60.2	53.9	53.9	52.4	60.9	46.6
Service workers, except private household	21.7	21.4	20.7	21.9	16.5	20.0	19.1	20.0	23.9	12.7
Farmers and farm managers	10.7	10.5	9.8	11.0	12.4	24.1	20.2	21.9	23.8	30.4
Farm laborers and foremen	16.2	19.8	15.8	21.1	21.0	14.3	19.2	15.9	21.4	62.0
Laborers, except farm and mine	26.9	21.4	23.6	27.6	21.0	7.8	42.6	24.4	35.6	13.2

The estimates for 1944-52 are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the percentages are based on quantities which are small.

^{1/} The 1940 data are for Negroes only but are not significantly different from distribution for all nonwhites.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table 20. - Nonagricultural placements, total and nonwhite, by major industry division,
April of 1951, 1944, and 1940

Major industry division	April 1951 ^{1/}				April 1944				April 1940			
	Total	Nonwhite			Total	Nonwhite			Total	Nonwhite		
		Number	Percent of total	Percent distri- bution		Number	Percent of total	Percent distri- bution		Number	Percent of total	Percent distri- bution
Total	488,855	145,492	29.8	100.0	760,671	141,597	18.6	100.0	271,266	56,442	20.8	100.0
Forestry and fishing	575	98	17.0	.1	818	26	3.2	(2/)	634	47	7.4	.1
Mining	2,984	163	5.5	.1	10,243	530	5.2	.4	1,999	187	9.4	.3
Construction	60,195	18,295	30.4	12.6	50,845	11,589	22.8	8.2	40,823	8,532	20.9	15.1
Manufacturing	137,841	21,691	15.7	14.9	442,712	58,605	13.2	41.4	43,529	3,934	9.0	7.0
Transportation	26,073	5,193	19.9	3.6	57,194	9,105	15.9	6.4	6,963	1,380	19.8	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade	95,107	22,736	23.9	15.6	60,559	12,508	20.7	8.8	48,447	4,517	9.3	8.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate..	6,884	1,028	14.9	.7	4,532	684	15.1	.5	3,133	469	15.0	.8
Service, total	140,302	73,769	52.6	50.7	85,018	41,652	49.0	29.5	116,311	36,614	31.5	65.0
Domestic	92,869	59,963	64.6	41.2	41,462	30,442	73.4	21.5	84,605	28,376	33.5	50.3
Government	18,296	2,390	13.1	1.6	48,195	6,709	13.9	4.7	8,883	736	8.3	1.3
Establishments (not elsewhere classi- fied)	598	129	21.6	.1	555	189	34.1	.1	544	26	4.8	(2/)

^{1/} Excludes Connecticut, Colorado, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, and Pennsylvania.

^{2/} Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Bureau of Employment Security.

Table 21.—Duration of current jobs of employed workers, by color, sex,
and farm-nonfarm residence
January 1951

(Percent distribution)

Date current job started	United States		Farm		Nonfarm	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
January 1950 - January 1951 ..	35.8	28.3	40.4	24.6	35.0	29.0
September 1945 - December 1949	33.6	35.2	24.5	29.4	35.1	36.1
January 1940 - August 1945 ...	15.6	16.0	20.1	18.5	14.9	15.6
Before 1940	10.7	18.3	12.3	26.1	10.5	17.1
Date not reported	4.3	2.1	2.8	1.5	4.5	2.2
Median years on current job ..	2.4	3.5	1.9	4.7	2.5	3.3
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
January 1950 - January 1951 ..	32.9	25.4	37.5	22.4	31.8	26.0
September 1945 - December 1949	32.1	34.9	22.8	29.1	34.2	36.0
January 1940 - August 1945 ...	17.7	16.3	22.4	18.9	16.6	15.7
Before 1940	13.2	21.4	14.7	28.2	12.8	20.2
Date not reported	4.2	2.0	2.6	1.4	4.6	2.1
Median years on current job ..	3.1	4.0	2.8	5.1	3.1	3.8
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
January 1950 - January 1951 ..	40.7	35.6	52.1	34.7	39.9	35.6
September 1945 - December 1949	36.2	35.8	30.7	31.0	36.7	36.2
January 1940 - August 1945 ...	12.0	15.8	10.6	16.6	12.2	15.6
Before 1940	6.5	10.7	2.5	16.3	6.9	10.2
Date not reported	4.4	2.3	3.8	1.5	4.4	2.3
Median years on current job ..	1.7	2.3	1.0	2.8	1.7	2.3

Figures do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table 22. — Average number of remaining years of life, in labor force and in retirement, males, by color and by urban-rural residence, 1940

Color	Age 20			Age 40			Age 60		
	Total	In labor force	In retirement	Total	In labor force	In retirement	Total	In labor force	In retirement
Total	46.8	41.1	5.7	29.5	23.7	5.8	15.1	9.1	6.0
Nonwhite	39.8	36.2	3.6	25.4	21.3	4.1	14.6	9.5	5.1
White	47.7	41.8	5.9	30.1	24.0	6.1	15.1	9.1	6.0
Total urban	45.6	40.0	5.6	28.3	22.5	5.8	14.1	8.2	5.9
Nonwhite	37.0	33.4	3.6	23.0	18.8	4.2	12.9	7.3	5.6
White	46.4	40.7	5.7	28.7	22.8	5.9	14.1	8.2	5.9
Total rural	48.6	42.8	5.8	31.4	25.4	6.0	16.2	10.1	6.1
Nonwhite	43.1	39.3	3.8	28.1	23.9	4.2	15.9	10.8	5.1
White	49.6	43.4	6.2	31.9	25.6	6.3	16.2	10.1	6.1

Source: National Office of Vital Statistics and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 23.— Median money income of families, by color and residence,
1945-50

Year and residence	Total	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite as a percent of white
1950: Total ^{1/}	\$3,319	\$1,869	\$3,445	54.3
1949: Total	3,107	1,650	3,232	51.1
Urban	3,486	2,084	3,619	57.6
Rural nonfarm ...	2,763	1,240	2,851	43.5
Rural farm	1,587	691	1,757	39.3
1948: Total	3,187	1,768	3,310	53.4
Urban	3,551	2,172	3,694	58.8
Rural nonfarm ...	2,954	1,592	3,033	52.5
Rural farm	2,036	942	2,235	42.1
1947: Total	3,031	1,614	3,157	51.1
Urban	3,349	1,963	3,465	56.7
Rural nonfarm ...	2,826	1,446	2,922	49.5
Rural farm	1,963	1,026	2,156	47.6
1946: Total ^{2/}	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Urban	3,123	1,929	3,246	59.4
Rural nonfarm ...	2,547	1,506	2,642	57.0
Rural farm	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
1945: Total	2,621	1,538	2,718	56.6
Urban	2,995	2,052	3,085	66.5
Rural nonfarm ...	2,445	(4/)	2,498	-
Rural farm	1,410	559	1,602	34.9

^{1/} Urban-rural data not available for 1950.

^{2/} Data for total and rural farm not available for 1946.

^{3/} Information not available.

^{4/} Median not shown where there are fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting on income.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table 24.-- Median wage and salary income of persons
with wage and salary income, by color,
1939 and 1947-50

Year	Total	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite as a percent of white
1950	\$2,133	\$1,295	\$2,481	52.2
1949	2,016	1,064	2,350	45.3
1948	2,017	1,210	2,323	52.1
1947	1,865	863	1,980	43.6
1939	877	364	956	38.1

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table 25.-- Percent distribution of Negro and white workers,
with four quarters of employment in 1949, by amount of
annual wage credits, by sex

Sex and amount of wage credits	Negro	White ^{1/}
Total male	100.0	100.0
\$1 - \$599	5.6	1.8
\$600 - \$1,199	15.0	4.2
\$1,200 - \$1,799	23.1	8.1
\$1,800 - \$2,399	24.1	14.1
\$2,400 - \$2,999	18.5	19.3
\$3,000	13.7	52.5
Total female	100.0	100.0
\$1 - \$599	10.7	5.5
\$600 - \$1,199	35.8	16.2
\$1,200 - \$1,799	32.7	27.8
\$1,800 - \$2,399	15.1	28.3
\$2,400 - \$2,999	4.4	14.6
\$3,000	<u>2/1.3</u>	7.6

Based on 1-percent sample of account numbers issued under the
old-age and survivors insurance program.

^{1/} Includes all persons of races other than Negro.

^{2/} Less than 100 persons in sample cell.

Source: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration,
Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

Table 26.—Proportion of workers permanently insured and wage credits, 1937-49,
for workers with wage credits under OASI in 1949,
by sex and race

Item	All workers	Male		Female	
		Negro	White <u>1/</u>	Negro	White <u>1/</u>
Percent permanently insured.....	29.1	21.9	36.7	5.9	17.0
Mean wage credits, 1937-49.....	\$12,265	\$8,931	\$15,346	\$3,930	\$7,354
Mean wage credits per quarter employed, 1937-49.....	\$437	\$330	\$495	\$226	\$316
Mean quarters of employment, 1937-49.....	28.1	27.1	31.0	17.4	23.2
Mean quarters of coverage, 1937-49.....	26.3	24.3	29.4	15.0	21.3
Percentage of quarters of employment that were quarters of coverage.....	93.6	89.7	94.8	86.2	91.8
Median age.....	34.9	35.0	36.4	31.7	31.8

Based on 1-percent sample of account numbers issued under the old-age and survivors insurance program.

1/ Includes all persons of races other than Negro.

Source: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance



NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES -- THEIR EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC STATUS

An Annotated Bibliography

This bibliography lists selected references which include material on the economic and employment status of the Negro during recent years. A few books presenting general background information have been included. References to earlier publications may be found in many of the books included in the list below.

Listings of nongovernmental publications in this bibliography are for record and reference only and do not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.

Brazeal, B. R. The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1946. 258 pp. \$3.

An account of the origin and development of the union and its struggle for better wages and working conditions.

Cox, Oliver Cromwell. Caste, Class, and Race: A Study in Social Dynamics. New York, Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1948. 624 pp. \$7.50.

A study of social, class, and racial friction in the present day. Section 5, "Occupation and Caste," attempts to answer two questions: (1) Is it necessary that each caste have an occupation? (2) Must every occupation have a caste?

Embree, Edwin R. Brown Americans: The Story of a Tenth of the Nation. New York, Viking Press, Inc., 1943. 248 pp. \$3.

A presentation of the origin, development, achievements, and problems of the Negro in America. Pages 109 to 140, "Making a Living," cover various phases of the economic life of the Negro in farming, trades, war industries, labor unions, business, and the professions.

Frazier, E. Franklin. The Negro in the United States. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1949. 767 pp. \$8.

A text on the American Negro from slavery to the post-World War II period. Chapter XXIII gives a historical account of the employment and economic status of the Negro.

Gardner, Burleigh B.; and Moore, David G. Human Relations in Industry. Chicago, Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1950. 431 pp. Rev. ed. \$6.65.

Chapter 17 concerns minority groups in industry with special emphasis on the Negro as a new industrial immigrant.

Johnson, Charles S. and Associates. Into the Main Stream. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1946. 355 pp. \$3.50.

An outline of the social and economic progress of Negroes during the last quarter-century, with a survey of best practices in race relations in the South.

Jones, Arthur J. Principles of Guidance and Pupil Personnel Work. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1951. 630 pp. 4th. ed. \$4.75.

Chapter XXIII explains the sources of attitudes toward racial differences as they affect guidance and personnel work of the Negro youth, and refers to changing economic and employment conditions which accentuate problems.

Miller, Glenn Wasson. Problems of Labor. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1951. 560 pp. \$5.

Chapter 20 discusses problems arising from low wage groups in our economy, especially Negroes. This chapter presents the problems involved and the attempted solutions to the problems.

Myrdal, Gunnar and Others. An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1944. 2 vols. 1,483 pp. \$6.

A comprehensive study of the Negro in American society and an analysis of the problem of racial discrimination. Part IV, vol. 1, on "Economics" discusses various aspects of the economic life and development of the Negro from slavery.

Northrup, Herbert R. Organized Labor and the Negro. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1944. 312 pp. \$3.50.

An analysis of the influence of unions upon economic opportunities for Negroes.

Reid, Ira DeA. and Raper, Arthur. Sharecroppers All. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1941. 281 pp. \$3.

A description of current conditions among Southern workers-- Negro and white--with special emphasis on trends.

Ross, Malcolm H. All Manner of Men. New York, Reynal and Hitchcock, 1948. 314 pp. \$3.50.

Surveys racial problems in American life, with a major portion of the book devoted to the Government's wartime experiment with Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Seidenberg, Jacob. Negroes in the Work Group. Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, February 1950. 48 pp. Research Bulletin No. 6. 15 cents.

A study of selected employment practices in New York State. Covers techniques and methods used by certain businesses and industries to integrate the Negro in the work force of 33 firms located in Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse, and New York City.

Southall, Sara E. Industry's Unfinished Business. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1950. 173 pp. \$2.50.

Discusses the role of industrial relations in the employment of minority groups from the standpoint of management; describes step-by-step methods which have been successfully employed in numerous companies to make possible the inclusion of Negro employees on industrial staffs.

Sterner, Richard and Others. The Negro's Share. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1943. 433 pp. \$4.50.

What the Negro gets from his work and his economic environment as seen in his housing, standard of living, and extent to which he benefits from public programs of social welfare.

Weaver, Robert C. Negro Labor: A National Problem. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Co., Inc., 1946. 329 pp. \$3.

Describes the problems faced by labor, management, and government resulting from the entrance of the Negro into new spheres of employment and discusses the future of the Negro in our economy. Includes material on labor unions and the influence of the unions upon employment opportunities of the Negro.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The following recent publications of Bureaus in the United States Department of Labor include material relating to the employment and economic status of the Negro:

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Articles in the "Monthly Labor Review"

The following issues, no longer obtainable on purchase from the Government Printing Office, are available in government depository and other libraries, including those of colleges and universities.

Negro Workers. (Vol. 52, No. 2, February 1941, pp. 350-55.)

A special section presents brief digests of (1) the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on October 28, 1940, sustaining the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals on equal pay for Negro and white school teachers in Norfolk, Va., and (2) a summary report of a conference in Michigan, one of a series in 20 States sponsored by the United States Employment Service, on "Employment Problems of Negroes in Michigan."

Defense Activities and Conditions. (Vol. 52, No. 6, June 1941, pp. 1388-91.)

A section on "Negro Participation in Defense Work," discusses the employment policies on hiring of Negroes in the construction and aviation industries.

Occupational Status of Negro Railroad Employees. (Vol. 56, No. 3, March 1943, pp. 484-6.)

A report on occupations of Negroes employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad as of September 28, 1942.

War and Postwar Trends in Employment of Negroes. (Vol. 60, No. 1, January 1945, pp. 1-6.)

An analysis of data on the occupational and industrial distribution of employed Negro men and women for April 1940 compared with April 1944.

Postwar Trends in Negro Employment. (Vol. 65, No. 6, December 1947, pp. 663-666.)

An analysis of the occupational and industrial changes of the Negro worker during World War II and the position of the Negro worker in the postwar period.

Postwar Status of Negro Workers in San Francisco Area. (Vol. 70, No. 6, June 1950, pp. 612-18.)

A summary of the findings of a field survey made in the spring and early summer of 1948, under auspices of the University of California.

Occupational Outlook Series

The following bulletins in this series, prepared primarily for use in vocational counseling, include material on the employment and opportunities of Negroes in particular fields of work, as of the date of publication. With the exception of those out of print, the bulletins may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at the price indicated.

Employment Outlook in the Building Trades. June 1949. (Bull. 967.)
Out of print; available in libraries.

Employment Outlook in Foundry Occupations. May 1946. (Bull. 880.)
Out of print; available in libraries.

Employment Outlook in the Plastic Products Industry. April 1948.
(Bull. 929.) 20 cents.

Employment Outlook in Railroad Occupations. June 1949.
(Bull. 961.) 30 cents.

Employment Outlook for Elementary and Secondary School Teachers.
July 1949. (Bull. 972.) 40 cents.

Effect of Defense Program on Employment Situation in Elementary and Secondary School Teaching. August 1951. (Supp., Bull. 972.) 15 cents.

Social Workers in 1950. A Report on the Study of Salaries and Working Conditions in Social Work. New York, American Association of Social Workers, Inc., One Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. 78 pp. \$1.

A report, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, on a survey of 51,000 social workers conducted jointly with interested professional organizations, which includes data on number, age, education, and salaries of Negroes in the profession.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Copies of the following may be obtained free upon request.

Employers: There is More Manpower. June 1951.

A brochure, directed to employers, to promote employment practices based solely on qualifications of workers. It includes statements from leading employers who advocate nondiscriminatory personnel policies without regard to race, creed, color, religion, national origin, age, sex, or physical handicap.

Status and Characteristics of Nonwhites in the Labor Force.

An annual mimeographed report issued in 1950, 1951, and 1952 on employment status and trends of nonwhite workers in the labor force, based on census data and the Bureau's labor market information.

Articles in the "Employment Security Review."

Employment Program for Minority Groups. (Vol. 17, No. 11, November 1950, pp. 7-10.)

A description of the practical program of the Louisiana State Employment Service to increase job opportunities for minority group job seekers.

Expanded Utilization of Minority Group Workers. (Vol. 18, No. 4, April 1951, pp. 34-36.)

A progress report of the minority groups program of the Ohio State Employment Service.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Negro Women War Workers. 1945. (Bull. 205.) 23 pp. Available in libraries.

Descriptive material and statistics present, for the period 1940-44, the contributions made by Negro women in war work.

Opportunities for Negro Women in the Medical and Other Health Services. 8 pp. mimeo. Free upon request.

Summary information based on a series of 12 bulletins published in 1945 and 1946 by the Women's Bureau on "The Outlook for Women in Occupations in the Medical and Other Health Services."

Opportunities for Negro Women in Science. 3 pp. mimeo. Free upon request.

A digest of information included in the Bureau's reports on "The Outlook for Women in Science," published in 1948 and 1949.